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THE



TIMES

MONDAY SEPTEMBER 19 1988

30p

# TGWU swing assures win for Hattersley

## Kinnock looks ahead to Blackpool and beyond

● Mr Roy Hattersley is certain to be re-elected Labour's deputy leader after a bizarre vote by the transport union  
● Mr Kinnock said he was pleased about the reassurance for the "dream ticket" before the Blackpool conference

● Mr John Prescott, contender for the deputy's post, refused to concede defeat and said he would fight on  
● The transport union decision came after a walkout by 17 moderates on the 39-member executive

By Tim Jones and Nicholas Wood

Mr Roy Hattersley's re-election as Labour's deputy leader was virtually assured last night as the giant Transport and General Workers Union swung its weight behind the Kinnock/Hattersley "dream ticket".

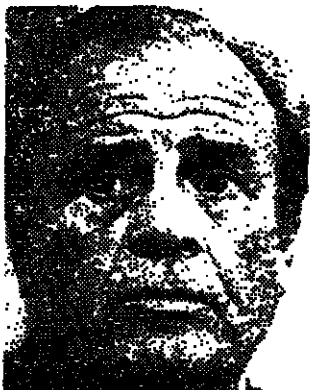
Mr Hattersley's supporters were claiming last night that they have at least 60 per cent of the votes in the electoral college that will decide the contest on the eve of the Labour conference next month.

They scorned Mr John Prescott's conflicting claim that he was still in with a chance, saying he was "spitting into the wind".

Mr Neil Kinnock was said

last night to be "very pleased" about the TGWU vote, which effectively puts an end to months of damaging speculation and should help the leadership focus attention on its agenda for Blackpool and beyond.

The TGWU vote was taken in bizarre circumstances after a walkout by 17 moderate members of the 39man executive at a meeting in London. They were protesting about the manner in which Mr Brian Nicholson, the former chair-



Mr Ron Todd: Staked his authority for Hattersley man of the executive and staunch Hattersley supporter, had lost his seat and been replaced by Mr Steve Riley, a left winger.

It was then assumed that the vote on the leadership election would be postponed, but to general consternation the deputed executive, comprising mainly left wingers, voted unanimously for Mr Hattersley on the recommendation of Mr Ron Todd, the general secretary.

Mr Todd had staked his authority on support for the existing leadership. Afterwards, the Prescott camp said that the vote was a vote for Mr Todd and not a vote for Mr Hattersley.

But Mr Robin Cook, the campaign manager for the leadership ticket, said that it was now certain that Mr Kinnock and Mr Hattersley would be overwhelmingly endorsed at the party conference.

"We are going to surpass our target for the re-election of Roy Hattersley by a comfortable margin."

"Today's decision from the Transport and General fits in with other results reaching us from throughout the labour movement. In 44 constituency ballots which had declared by Saturday, Roy Hattersley has

beaten John Prescott by a margin of three to one.

"Now the leadership election is settled the labour movement can give its undivided attention to the important policy documents that will be before conference".

Despite the rebuff, Mr Prescott refused last night to accept that he was beaten and said he would be writing to Mr Todd asking to be allowed to address the union's delegation to the Labour conference.

The 62-strong delegation has the final word over the direction of the union's vote, which represents 8.5 per cent of the total electoral college. But Mr Hattersley's supporters are confident that it will follow the strong lead from the executive.

That view was firmly endorsed by Mr Todd after the executive's vote was announced.

Mr Prescott said: "We are still in there fighting and still hoping to win. If you look at the guaranteed votes for Hattersley and the MPs so far he has got something like 36 per cent of the electoral college. That means he has got to get nearly 45 per cent of the constituency parties".

"If there is a second ballot I am going to go on to win". But the Hattersley camp derided Mr Prescott's figures, saying that only two weeks ago he was giving Mr Hattersley 47 per cent support without the backing of the T & G.

Until yesterday, Mr Prescott's hopes had been sustained by a decision of the transport union's executive earlier this year to postpone a decision after a television appearance by Mr Kinnock in which he appeared to veer away from the party's commitment to unilateral nuclear disarmament.

The Labour leader had also been sharply rebuffed by Mr Todd earlier this month at the TUC conference when Mr Kinnock had opposed him over participation in the Government's £1.5 billion Employment Training scheme.

But it is now clear that those shouts across the bows are not to be followed by further recrimination.

Mr Prescott cannot even be certain of picking up the 600,000 votes to be cast by the National Union of Public Employees.

# SDP leader may bat with Labour Party again



Hitting out: Dr Owen, the SDP leader, at a conference cricket match.

## Owen sees the policy gap with Kinnock closing

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

Dr David Owen signalled his growing willingness to contemplate working with the Labour Party yesterday, predicting that, despite a false start, Labour would ditch its unilateralist policies as the prospect of a fourth successive election defeat loomed.

In the past Dr Owen has been a stern critic of Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader.

In an exclusive interview with *The Times*, the SDP leader said his greatest remaining ambition in politics, since he was unlikely to become Prime Minister, was to bring about the adoption of proportional representation.

He said the British electorate had made a mistake in not electing Mr Edward Heath in 1974 — and he warned the SDP that if it continued to reject deals with the SDP, his party might field 600 candidates in the next elections, provided sufficient money could be raised for the deposits.

Dr Owen, who has ruled out ever joining the Conservative Party, indicated that if Labour became a social democratic party by rejecting unilateral disarmament, then he might be prepared to renew his links with it. He has been making increasingly favourable comments about the drift of Labour policy under Mr Kinnock.

The SDP leader left the Labour Party in 1981 over three issues — defence, the EEC and the social market. Yesterday he said: "You cannot say the Labour Party is the same Labour Party we left. It has changed on Europe, which is a substantial core issue. On

the [social] market they are starting to talk sense and while on defence they are running around like chickens with their heads cut off. They know they've got to change if they ever want to be the government of this country."

He said he would "never rule out" dealing with Mr Kinnock, though it was unlikely.

Dr Owen said that a year ago he would have ruled out the prospect of Mr Kinnock changing his defence stance. But since then the Labour leader had comprehensively altered his position on Europe

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in a way that seemed inconceivable to anyone who had read his former speeches on the EEC.

He expected more moves "towards a rational position" as Labour contemplated a fourth election defeat.

"Many of them realize there is going to be a really disastrous scenario. I believe Labour will adopt a more sensible policy on defence than the SLD when they do eventually shift," he said. "The only way they can shift this side of an election is if they declare that proportional representation is going to happen — that will justify their pacts and they can blame it on Owen."

He said proportional representation was a key issue.

"The chances of my ever becoming Prime Minister are extremely unlikely. My am-

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# Gunfire in Rangoon as tension rises after coup

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok

Sporadic gunfire was reported in the Burmese capital, Rangoon, last night as opposition supporters prepared for a violent confrontation with the Army hours after headline officers overthrew President Maung Maung.

The coup leader General Saw Maung, the Defence Minister and Army Chief of Staff, imposed a dusk-to-dawn curfew and gave an ultimatum for striking workers to return to their jobs today.

He also abolished the People's Assembly and all other political bodies down to the level of village councils, but he made no mention of what the future holds for the Burmese Socialist Programme Party which, propped up by the Army, has ruled Burma unopposed for more than a quarter of a century.

Last night's street demonstrations were centred on the Rangoon General Hospital and the American Embassy which have been the focal points of pro-democracy

protests during the past six weeks.

"There is a very ugly feeling in the streets," said one Western diplomat. The Army and police killed at least 3,000 unarmed civilians in the first week of the uprising in early August. Rangoon residents and diplomats said that they feared that the country was heading for further violence and bloodshed.

They did not see the coup as much of a change because, they said, General Saw Maung had been closely identified with the regime for many years and particularly with General Ne Win. But they said he would be more ready to use force against the opposition.

Diplomats say General Saw Maung is regarded as "not very bright" and had in the past been manipulated by General Ne Win and the man who succeeded him, U Sein Lwin, who was forced out after less than three weeks.

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# More nurses' money likely

By Jill Sherman, Social Services Correspondent

The Government is likely to announce extra funding for the nurses' pay award at the Conservative Party conference in Brighton, or shortly before, according to Whitehall sources.

Provisional returns from the 14 regional health authorities to the Department of Health show that the cost of regrading the country's 500,000 nurses will be at least an extra £100m over the £803m already allocated.

Regions have submitted returns ranging between 15 and 19 per cent, 0.5 to 4.5 per cent more than the Government's allocation.

On these figures the nurses' pay award would cost an extra £22m if all regions were brought in line with the lowest region, or £175m if gradings were consistent with the highest region.

Whitehall sources say the likely outcome will be between the two figures — about £100m.

The nurses' award announced April was 15.3 per cent, but this includes London weighting and special London supplements. Regions outside London have been given only 14.5 per cent.

The returns show enormous variations between individual

district health authorities where managers have graded nurses using different criteria. Authorities have also adopted different policies on the controversial posts of sister, with some putting a higher proportion on Grade G.

Regions have already been asked to sort out the anomalies, although unions fear this is just a cost-squeezing exercise.

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Secretary of State for Health, is now pressing the Treasury for extra funding for the nurses so that the Government can stick by its pledge in April that it would fully fund the award.

# No 'shoot to kill' policy in Ulster says Hermon

By Paul Valley

There was no such policy. He said: "The intensity of the terrorist activity, which drew a similar response from the security forces, created a to-

tally abnormal situation: 47 people died in the last three months of that year and 50 in the previous nine months. Our intelligence made it very clear to us that Dominic McGlinchey was hell-bent on murdering people. It was against that background that these shootings took place."

Sir John declares that "shoot to kill" is a misnomer.

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# Only a TV view of Games for disgraced leader

From Gavin Bell and John Goodbody, Seoul

The former President Chun Doo Hwan, who was largely responsible for bringing the Games to Seoul, was conspicuously absent from the opening ceremony of the XXIVth Olympic Games on Tuesday night. He was forced to watch the event at home on television for fear that his presence would provoke jeering from the spectators.

To add to his troubles, the deeply unpopular former President learned that he would be the subject of a government inquiry into alleged corruption during his seven years of authoritarian rule.

On the eve of the opening ceremony, the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) announced that it in-

tended to conclude its investigation as quickly as possible after the Olympics, and by the end of the year at the latest. The decision was prompted by mounting pressure from opposition parties.

Mr Park Joon Byung, the DJP secretary-general, confirmed that President Roh Tae Woo had ordered that the investigation be completed by the end of the year. He said Mr Chun would be called upon to give a full account of past scandals, but that there should be no "retaliation" against the former President.

A party source added that Mr Chun was expected to meet President Roh after the Games, for the first time since he left office in January, to discuss the issue.

The principal opposition leaders, apart from despising Mr Chun for persecuting them in the past, clearly wish to exploit the controversy as much as possible as a weapon against the new administration.

In the sporting arena the Soviet Union, returning to the Olympics after an absence of eight years, won the first gold medal of the 1988 Games — the women's air rifle event.

Irina Shilova, of the Soviet Union, finished ahead of Silver Spier of West Germany second, and another Soviet competitor third.

East Germany took the second title when its cycling squad, using the controversial bikes with solid wheels, was first in the 100 kms team time trial ahead of Poland and Sweden.

China won the women's highboard diving through Xu Yumei, ahead of two Americans.

Sarin Babii, of Romania finished first in the men's free pistol and the fifth gold medal went to its neighbour Bulgaria in flyweight weightlifting with South Korea second.

John Lyon, the captain of the British boxing team and a quarter finalist four years ago, was beaten on points in his first round flyweight bout by Ramazan Gul of Turkey.

Britain's hockey team, who were third in the Los Angeles Olympics, were 2-0 ahead in their opening match, but drew 2-2 against South Korea in nearly 80 degrees heat and intense humidity.

Olympic reports pages 42 to 44

# Firms get approval for health trust

By Jill Sherman, Social Services Correspondent

The Government has given the go-ahead for companies to set up special trusts to provide medical care for their employees directly, instead of going through a health insurance company.

The scheme would be cheaper than using companies such as BUPA or PPP, and would give employers greater control over health care costs and would provide firms with an incentive to introduce preventative health, such as screening programmes, at work.

Firms would also be able to negotiate directly with either private or NHS hospitals to provide care for their employ-

ees. The scheme would encourage the health service to expand and refurbish pay beds, a move expected to be backed in the Government's review of the health service.

Companies could either stipulate in advance they would use a set number of beds a year, or payment could be made for each course of treatment.

Provided that firms met certain criteria laid down by the Inland Revenue health care cover would still remain a non-taxable benefit under the scheme.

These criteria demand that employers would have to set

Continued on page 24, col 1

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# Murder hunt likely after discovery of Briton's burnt body

By Michael Horsnell

Police in Kenya are expected to launch a murder inquiry after the discovery of the charred remains of a British woman.

The body of Miss Julie Ward, who was at first feared to have been eaten by lions, was found last Tuesday after an air and ground search of the Masai Mara game reserve.

Yesterday her father, Mr John Ward, who led the search, said she was attacked after her jeep became stuck in a gully and her body burnt.

Miss Ward, aged 28, scratched SOS on her four-wheel drive vehicle before trying to walk to safety.

Mr Ward, a wealthy businessman who flew to Kenya after his daughter went missing last week, said: "Stories that she was eaten by lions are totally untrue. Her body had been burnt and I believe she was murdered. I have no idea who might have done it. There are game poachers in the area but a lot of other people go there as well."

He is expected to offer a large reward for information leading to the arrest of her killers once a police pathologist has made his report.

Police in Nairobi confirmed they are awaiting the results of a post-mortem examination before formally launching a murder inquiry. The condition of the body has made formal identification difficult.

Police Commissioner Philip Kilongo said initial reports that Miss Ward had been eaten by animals had been

based on early information.

The Foreign Office is keeping in touch with the British High Commission in Nairobi. A spokesman there said: "We are awaiting further news of police inquiries and expecting to see Mr Ward again next week."

After returning to his home near Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, Mr Ward described how he arrived at the scene of his daughter's death and helped police to gather fragments of her body.

He said his daughter appeared to have been ambushed as she trekked from

her jeep to the Keekorok hunting lodge.

Her body was found five miles from the jeep, and four miles from the lodge.

Mr Ward, managing director of the Butterfly Hotels group, said his daughter was on vacation with friends in Nairobi and had been due to return last week.

But the previous weekend she and some friends had decided to visit the reserve, about 200 miles from the Kenyan capital. The friends returned by air, leaving her to drive back.

Park rangers have confirmed that Miss Ward was last seen alive a week before her body was found. When she did not return her friends in Nairobi contacted her parents.

Mr Ward said: "I immediately left for Nairobi where I organized an air search of the area. After an intensive search, her jeep was found abandoned where it had become stuck in a small gully. She had marked a large SOS on the roof and lit several signal fires. Unfortunately, they were not seen."

"It is not known how long Julie stayed with the vehicle before leaving to walk to find help. I was the first to reach the jeep and it was clear she had taken food and water for the hike to safety."

He added: "Julie was a keen photographer and would have been taking pictures of the animals. She had been there several times and knew the country."



Julie Ward, a keen amateur photographer.

## Preventive health care

### Britain's record criticized

By Jill Sherman, Social Services Correspondent

The Government yesterday defended its record on preventive health care in anticipation of a report this week, showing that Britain has lagged behind Western countries in preventing illness.

The report, *The Nation's Health*, is the result of more than two years' research from an independent committee of health experts including members of the Health Education Authority and the King Edward's Hospital Fund.

It says that Britain's immunization rates are the lowest in the developed world and calls for compulsory immunization for children.

It also criticizes the small amount spent on health promotion and calls for a health levy on advertising for "harmful" products such as cigarettes, alcohol and confectionery.

It suggests that condoms should be prescribed by GPs to arrest the spread of Aids and recommends more home births.

The Department of Health yesterday said the Govern-

ment would consider the report's recommendations but added that it had already addressed many of the criticisms.

"We do not favour compulsory immunization but we are expecting a 90 per cent take up for the new vaccine, based on persuasion." Nor do ministers support prescribed condoms.

The British Medical Association also said it was opposed to compulsory immunization and a levy on advertising for cigarettes. "It is a hundred times more cost effective to ban tobacco advertising."

● Only one person in four knows the basic emergency aid needed to deal with domestic accidents such as burns, cuts and nosebleeds, according to a poll conducted by St John Ambulance. The nationwide survey, published today, reveals a "horrifying" ignorance of current first aid procedures.

● The medical profession has warned medical defence societies that introducing differential subscriptions for doctors

will penalize patients.

Medical insurance societies are considering charging increased rates for high-risk work such as anaesthetics and surgery and lower rates for general practice, to avoid sharp rises in all premiums.

However at a meeting last week the British Medical Association told the Medical Defence Union and the Medical Protection Society that charging higher rates for some professionals might stop them carrying out the work.

● Parents of handicapped children are increasingly suing doctors for alleged medical negligence which occurred 10 to 30 years ago, Dr John Wall, deputy secretary of the MDU, told a meeting of medical journalists in Farnham, Dorset, yesterday.

The number of cases we have settled in the past five years which are 10 or more years old now runs into double figures, but there are about one hundred similar cases pending. Many of the doctors involved had retired.

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## ITV to face stricter control

By Richard Evans and Clifford Longley

Independent television companies will be taken off the air in the 1990s if they fail to keep their own pledges about the quality of programmes.

This approach will be needed because of the new franchise system to be proposed in the broadcasting White Paper published at the end of next month.

From 1993, applicants for franchises will have to submit plans for programmes and editorial standards. If they are acceptable they will be invited to submit their financial bid for the contract.

With the emphasis on money it is feared some applicants will make extrava-

gant promises they cannot fulfil.

The new commercial television authority which is expected to replace the Independent Broadcasting Authority towards the end of 1990 will be encouraged by the Government to end the contracts of independent companies which fail to live up to their word.

Meanwhile, religious groups are worried that the new system will increase the pressure on broadcasters to move or drop religious programmes in pursuit of ratings.

Their fears are unlikely to be eased by reports that the ITV companies are proposing

that the successful *Highway* programme transmitted early on Sunday evening should be moved to after lunchtime, ending the protection given to Sunday evening religious programmes.

The ITV proposal could force the BBC to follow suit, by moving *Songs of Praise* to an earlier time in order to compete with whatever ITV shows in the vacated slot.

The future of the Sunday "God slot" is likely to be decided at a meeting this week of the Central Religious Advisory Committee (CRAC), which is the joint BBC-ITV body for advising on religious broadcasting policy.

## Gallantry awards

### Soldiers fought off gunmen

By Michael Evans, Defence Correspondent

Two soldiers who last year were awarded gallantry medals had helped to fight off rebels, armed with Russian-made rocket-propelled grenades, who were threatening the lives of a group of British diplomats in Uganda, it will be disclosed in a new book this week.

The details of the incident in Kampala in January 1986 when British diplomats came under fire from rebel troops during the civil war in Uganda have never been revealed.

The two soldiers rewarded for their defence of the diplomats - Staff Sergeant Brendan Laffan and Corporal Paul Gerrard - were members of a Royal Military Police close protection squad. The RMP guards British diplomats who are posted to the most dangerous locations.

Staff Sergeant Laffan was

awarded the Queen's Gallantry Medal in July last year and Corporal Gerrard received a Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct.

Now, in *The Bullet Catchers* to be published this week, author Mr Tony Geraghty discloses that Corporal Gerrard, and his colleagues saved the lives of six diplomats, including two women, plus a woman secretary.

Corporal Gerrard took instant action after seeing five rebel Ugandan troops murder the people living next door to the British residence.

Corporal Gerrard ordered everyone upstairs and stood guard armed with a Heckler & Koch sub-machine gun with 100 rounds and a 9mm Browning pistol.

The rebel troops opened fire on the residence but he kept them at bay, killing one who

climbed over the main gate. The other rebels drew back but then opened fire on the residence with rocket-propelled grenades.

Corporal Gerrard called for help over his radio and Staff Sergeant Laffan and three corporals raced to the residence in two armoured Range Rovers. They became involved in a fierce gun battle in front of the building with the rebel troops.

But they evacuated the residence and took the diplomats to a secret RMP safe house. Later the bodies of four rebels were removed from the scene.

The Ministry of Defence was unable to say where Corporal Gerrard is now based. But Staff Sergeant Laffan is still with the RMP close protection teams.

(*The Bullet Catchers* by Tony Geraghty, Grafton Books, £14.95).

## Bishop attacks Rome 'poison'

By Emma Wilkins

Bishop Richard Williamson, one of the four bishops consecrated by the now excommunicated Archbishop Lefebvre, yesterday condemned the "poison" at the head of the church in Rome.

He criticized the Pope, whom he believes is guilty of "the dreadful error of ecumenicalism", during a sermon to Catholic worshippers at the church of St Joseph and St Padarn, in Holloway, north London.

There is only one truth, one God, not 15, or 55 - not even two", he said while accusing the Roman Catholic Church of being too tolerant of other religious groups.

Bishop Williamson, the only English Bishop in the Society of Pius X, was in London to confirm 26 Catholics.

Last week he confirmed five people in Preston, Lancashire, and two in Glasgow. He is due to return to the US, where he carries out most of his work, tomorrow.

The Fraternity of Pius X, which urges a return to the traditional Tridentine Mass, was effectively outlawed by the Pope when Archbishop Lefebvre, its leader, was excommunicated last June after consecrating the bishops.

The confirmations may be invalid. "The Roman church will undoubtedly say they are unlawful," Bishop Williamson said. "But I hope my work will lead to the conversion of the Pope from liberalism to catholicism."



Bishop Williamson at his first confirmations in London (Photograph: James Gray).

## Catalogue of violence after weekend revelry

Police made about 60 arrests during weekend outbreaks of violence involving football fans and rural revellers.

Twenty-nine people were arrested on Saturday night after a mob of Leicester City supporters went on the rampage, smashing cars, when they were refused service at a filling station in Weston-on-the-Green, Oxfordshire.

At Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, six youths were questioned by police

after violence flared at an 18th birthday party yesterday. Several people were injured.

At Pangbourne, Berkshire, drunken youths stoned a pleasure cruiser on the River Thames. One woman aboard the Caversham Princess was injured.

At Benson, Oxfordshire, police broke up a brawl involving youths armed with bricks and sticks. One youth required hospital treatment.

Seven football supporters were injured at a Nottingham public house before Saturday's Nottingham Forest-Derby County game. Bricks, bottles and billiard cues had been used to smash every window in the public house.

Four Southampton supporters were arrested late on Saturday after a fight at Waterloo Station, London, and in Basingstoke, Hampshire. 18 people were arrested after a series of brawls.

## THE TIMES PRESSPASS

### Half-price Times idea welcomed

Presspass, the scheme allowing students to buy *The Times* at half price, has been given a warm reception by students and representatives of more than 30 British universities.

A spokesman for Oxford University said Presspass would be welcomed by undergraduates. "Anything like this which brings a quality newspaper closer to hand is a good thing."

Mr Nick Stanton, vice-president of the Oxford University Students' Union, said: "This is going to go down very well with students. A lot of people are going to be very keen to take it up."

As well as offering a 50 per cent discount on the cover price of *The Times* at the point of sale every day, Presspass confers a range of benefits, including a free three-line advertisement in *The Times* and a free copy of the *Cambridge University Students' Union*, said: "I think students will be very impressed by the scheme."

University information officers, told about the launch of Presspass during their annual conference in Belfast, welcomed the scheme.

Mr Roger Wills, of Aberdeen University, said he had taken advantage of a previous half-price scheme to buy *The Times*.

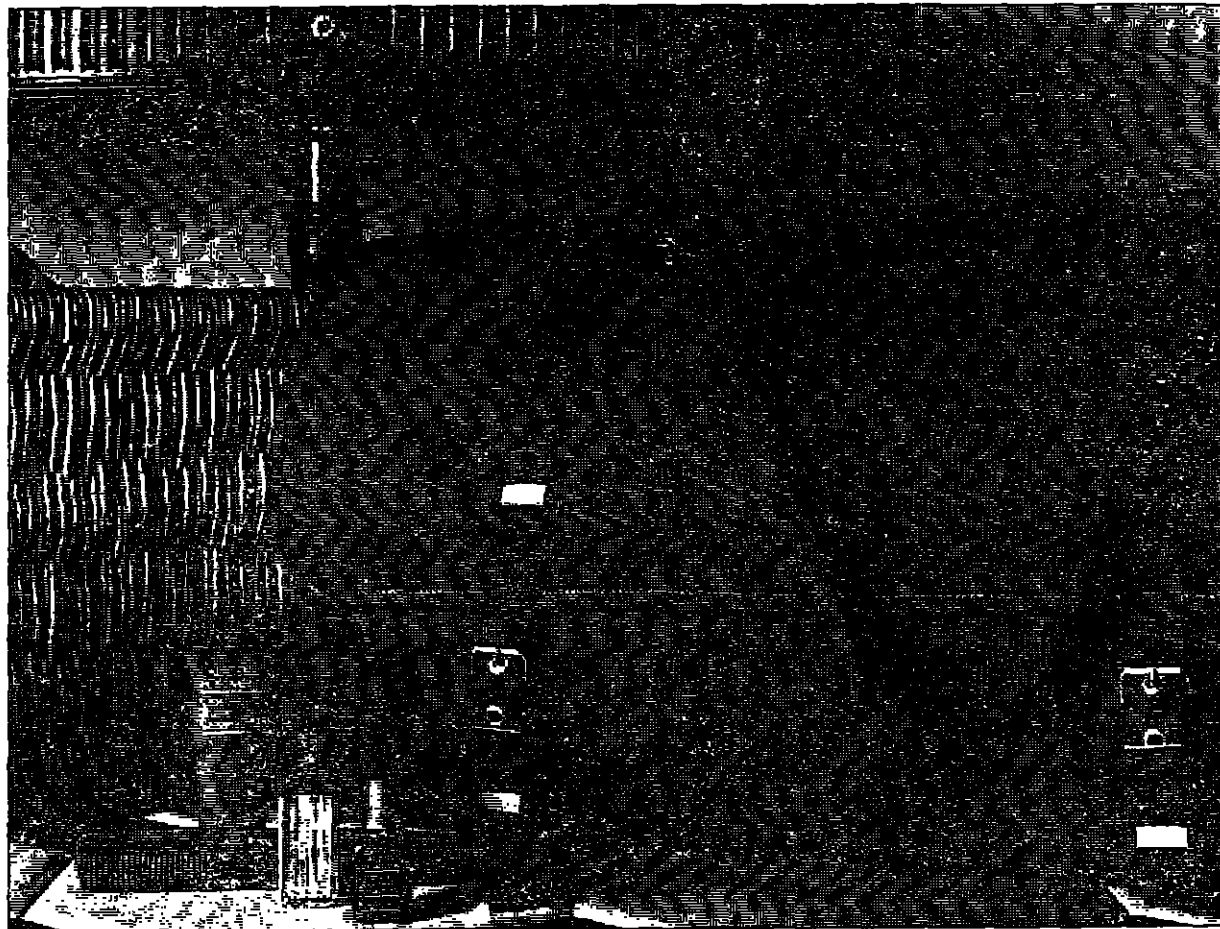
"When I was at school in Gloucestershire we all bought *The Times* and competed to finish the crossword first. We also had to translate the first leader every day in the Latin class."

The National Union of Students said: "Students who have never read a newspaper regularly in the past will be encouraged to start and that must be a good thing."

## CARRY IT OFF IN STYLE

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## SDP CONFERENCE

## Policy aimed at combining growth with social justice

Dr David Owen, leader of the SDP, was backed by an ovation and the votes of the Council for Social Democracy at Torquay yesterday when he urged them to make the social market a central part of party policy.

He also accepted that an inflation tax, which he had supported in the 1983 and 1987 general elections, no longer had enough support to be party policy.

Dr Owen, speaking from the platform, was winding up a debate on the party's green paper on the social-market economy. It was a policy, he said, for combining social justice and economic growth.

Professor Robert Skidelsky, presenting the green paper, of which he was the principal author, said that the idea of the social market "is our idea, ours to develop. It means that we value and promote the market

The SDP conference in Torquay is officially called the Council for Social Democracy and Constitutional Assembly. The CSD is the party's 'Parliament'. It meets three times a year, has a current strength of 403, and consists of elected representatives of all area parties.

All SDP policies must be agreed by both the CSD and the policy committee, which consists of the party's three MPs and nine national committee members. For the CSD, a simple majority of those present is required for approval except on constitutional matters.

The Assembly brings the rank-and-file into the broader conference. Party members not on the CSD are free to attend and put their views, but only CSD members can vote.

economy in its total role of creating wealth and safeguarding individual liberty.

"But we do not make an idol of the market. There are limits to both the market and to the private sector.

"We value and protect a wide range of public services and value the public service tradition associated with them.

"We recognize that the state exists to promote a good life for all its citizens and that entails a duty to guarantee the economic basis of well-being, self-respect and self-development, irrespective of an individual's market position.

Mr Chris Mularczyk, Islington, moved an amendment adding that inflation tax was inappropriate in a social-market approach to economic management.

He said that they should not go back to the days of incomes policy but forward to the days of regional pay bargaining and arbitration.

Mr James Gore-Brown, Wandsworth, moved a motion that market forces should be harnessed for the benefit of the whole nation. He said that the policy of the social market should be applied to the balance of payments and there was a case for a degree of protection similar to that used by the United States.

Mr John Grant, Association of Social Democrat Trade Unionists, said that the departure of the EETPU was a great blow to the TUC but would be a big gain for ordinary trade unionists and would be members of unions who would be able to choose the union they preferred.

Mr Richard Redden, Bromley, said that he saw the party moving to the right. They believed in market forces, but they must be regulated. They would look foolish when the tide against Thatcherism turned if they had gone to a role of pale Thatcherism.

Dr Owen said that some time ago it was not the market with the rough edges which are always there, with a social commitment to ensure that the rough edges do not hit the least advantaged and poor in the community.

"It is this party prepared to support the social market with the rough edges which are always there, with a social commitment to ensure that the rough edges do not hit the least advantaged and poor in the community."

There was a social conscience which wanted a classless and more realistic society. They knew that they should reinvest in the health service and education, and knew that they had to have a policy realistic about wage inflation and that they could not go on with a system where each was out for himself.

If the gap in incomes was too great, it produced "us" and "them", animosity and jealousy and the very things which worked against productivity in a nation, preventing innovation, "get-up-and-go".

They needed a way to link the pensioners and others with the buoyancy of the national economy.

The social market brought everyone in and gave all an investment in success.

"We are all part of one country - that is what the social market is about. It is a binding-in and a coherent economic policy."

Diary, page 16



Mrs Rosie Barnes (left), MP for Greenwich, deep in conversation at Torquay yesterday with Ms Rosemary Brownlow who, with Mr Mike Thomas and Mr Ian Wright, was elected a vice-president of the SDP (Photograph: Harry Kerr).

## Early defeat on opting out

The first policy debate when the SDP conference opened on Saturday - on education - produced the first defeat for the leadership. An amendment opposing opting out by schools from control by local authorities was rejected by the council on a show of hands.

The amendment added to a motion endorsing the SDP green paper on education a declaration of opposition to opting out unless "the wider local community, including parents of children at the school concerned, parents of children at any feeder schools, representatives of local councils, and community users of the school's facilities are consulted to assess their support, and two-thirds of parents of children at any feeder schools support the proposal".

Presenting the green paper, Lord Kilmarnock said that the new framework set by Mr Kenneth Baker was not entirely to the liking of the SDP. But that did not stop them from constantly seeking improvements. "We should continue to argue strongly against the strait-jacket formula imposed by the Secretary of State regardless of local conditions", he said.

A return to selectivity must be

## EDUCATION

permanently banned, not just for the five-year period to which the Government was committed.

Ms Gloria Cawood, of Somerset, moving the amendment, said that opting-out was an attack on SDP councillors who had been running education on county councils. "Baker's opting-out proposal goes against community involvement in schools."

Ms Beryl Archer, Bury, Lancashire, a teacher, warned against opting out. Schools, she said, belonged to more than just the people who were in them at that time. The SDP had always been in favour of open access to education.

Ms Hilary Barnes, Cornwall, said that opting out must increase the chances of social division. Only parents with the energy and money would take on the management of a school and that meant the great upper-middle class. The party was committed to public education; redistribution in favour of those who had a poor start in

life, and that could only be secured through a healthy democratic system. (Applause)

Mrs Rosie Barnes, MP for Greenwich, for the policy committee, asked for rejection of the amendment. She was not prepared to close her eyes to what might be a valuable innovation in some parts of the country.

"What we have seen in this Baker Bill is not of our choosing, but some of it will open doors hitherto closed. All I am asking is that you be open-minded about new opportunities and new types of education."

The key to better education was a better status for the profession. She was known as "Right-wing Rosie" because she had once said that bad teachers should be dismissed. "I am not going to retract that." (Applause)

Passing the amendment would be a gift to political activists and defenders of the status quo. If they were to reject opting out, they should do so in a straightforward way after having seen how it worked.

The amendment was carried by a decisive majority on a show of hands and the amended motion was agreed.

## Interest rates 'need legal limit'

The council overwhelmingly voted, against the advice of the policy committee, to seek an efficient method of limiting interest rates on credit agreements. Cries of "stare" greeted the motion from the platform that it was "paternalistic" to restrict borrowing to protect a minority.

During the debate on Saturday, Mr Brian Mark, of Newcastle, said that far too many people were reaching agreement for credit on terms they did not understand and at interest rates they could not afford. The poorest in society did not get their loans from banks or credit card companies but from companies that lent small amounts of money, not more than £200 or £300, at interest rates of 300 or 400 per cent.

## CREDIT

"You should be able to define extortionate credit bargains by limiting the official annual percentage rate (APR) to be charged upon a loan. It is an absolute scandal that the Government has done nothing."

Financial institutions should be asked to put money aside so the poorest who had to borrow for basic needs were able to do so at a reasonable rate of interest. The Conservative Party ought to be able to save those it had plunged into that desperate state. It should be done now, not tomorrow. (Applause)

Mr Brian Hardley, for the policy committee, said it shared

the concerns but did not accept that the millions who took advantage of borrowing should be restricted to protect a minority. Nor did it accept that it should take a paternalistic attitude.

An amendment calling for a working party to seek an efficient method of limiting the total APR on credit agreements was carried. It also wanted the defining of extortionate credit agreements.

The amended motion, calling on the national committee to set up a working party on consumer debt and for consideration of "such action as will introduce restraint and responsibility in the High Street if people are to avoid being lured into debt", was carried overwhelmingly.

## 'Recruit or die' warning

The SDP could die unless there was a growth of membership, Mr Mike Thomas, chairman of the organization committee, told the conference on Saturday.

Speaking during a debate on membership subscription rates, he said: "If you do not recruit in 1989, there is a real chance that this party... will die through financial neglect."

At present the SDP claims to have about 30,000 members, but few have paid subscriptions, most having subscribed to the pre-Liberal merger SDP. The danger is that the 30,000 will melt away next year when asked to back their commitment with money.

Mr Thomas predicted that the party would break even this year, but wealthy backers, of whom Mr David Sainsbury is the best known, have made it clear that their support will not continue if there is not a reciprocal contribution from the party membership.

## U-turn on tier of government

A former Alliance policy for an intermediate tier of regional government in England was rejected. Ms Joan Pylkett, of the policy committee, said: "We all have to do U-turns when climate change."

The council accepted an amendment reaffirming commitment to a Scottish assembly, with fund-raising powers, as a first step in the decentralization of power throughout the UK.

## Freer Sunday

By a small majority, the council adopted a motion calling for reform of Sunday trading law, together with an amendment emphasizing the need for future legislation to include enforceable protection for shopworkers and to uphold the character of Sunday.

## Sanctions call

A motion endorsing the central proposals of an apartheid policy document calling for UN-monitored comprehensive sanctions, including a ban on loading or unloading of South African cargoes and on all flights, was passed by the council with a large majority yesterday.

## Owen spurns slanging match with old partners

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor  
Dr David Owen, the SDP leader, yesterday warned his party that if they wanted somebody to indulge in a slanging match with the SLD, their former Alliance partners, then they would have to find themselves a new leader to do it.

But, in an exclusive interview with *The Times*, he derided the declared tactics of Mr Paddy Ashdown, the SLD leader, of seeking to wipe out the Labour Party as a "flight of fancy" and said that those who were supposed to believe in proportional representation should not indulge in such "adversarial politics".

Although he emphasized his wish to deal with the SLD, he also said that if Mr Ashdown maintained his implacable opposition to the SDP, then he might

seek to put up as many as 600 candidates at the next election - provided they could find the deposit money.

There is growing pressure from a right-wing section within the SDP for the party to emphasize its difference from the SLD at every opportunity. But Dr Owen said yesterday: "I'm not going to spend my time roughing up the SLD. Get another leader if they want me to do that."

Dr Owen said that the merger with the Liberals was a "fatal error" but he did not believe in "I am not going to spend my time roughing up the people who did that." Most of those in the SDP who led the move to merge, were going out of politics, he said.

Dr Owen said that he and his fellow SDP MPs had good relations with

Liberal MPs. "Apart from Paddy Ashdown, who has tended to distance himself from us, most of us are on Christian name terms and remain friendly."

"I intend to go on working with Liberals wherever they want to do so." The call for the SDP to sharpen its attack on the SLD and to toughen up its appeal to working-class voters was headed by Mr John Martin, the SDP's unsuccessful candidate at the Kensington by-election, who warned at the weekend that the immediate future of the party was "perilous".

In a pamphlet entitled *Winning in the Nineties: the future of the SDP*, Mr Martin and Mr Roger Fox, a founder-member of the SDP, state starkly that in some areas where they have fought

council seats against the SLD the SDP's results have been "awful". They say that where both SLD and SDP stand the electorate sees no point in voting SDP because it is seen as a smaller party.

They suggest that the SDP has to be treated in advertising terms as no longer a major brand but a "niche brand" requiring special marketing.

The two authors say that the SDP must develop a "tougher and more robust voice" to appeal to blue-collar workers and *Sun* readers. Above all, it must not hesitate to attack the SLD.

But Dr Owen yesterday rejected the "differentiation" approach, saying that where they fought each other at by-elections it was necessary "but we must not search for policy differences".

## Centre parties set to clash

By Our Political Editor

Despite attempts by Dr David Owen to suggest that the SLD should contest the General Election in Scotland while the SDP fights Richmond, the two ex-Alliance partners will face a crucial clash in the Yorkshire constituency.

The SLD, which will fight General without opposition from the SDP, has chosen Mrs Barbara Pearce, a lecturer at Leeds University, to contest Richmond. The SDP has picked Mr Mike Potter, a farmer aged 42.

With the SDP now down to 3 per cent in national opinion polls, the SLD is determined to sweep Dr Owen's party off the political map. The SDP for its part has to put up an effective showing in the by-election to retain credibility and to demonstrate that it is capable of frustrating any SLD recovery, in the hope of eventually persuading the SLD to agree to some kind of electoral accommodation.

Whether it succeeds in doing so may now be down to planners at Conservative Central Office.

When news of the death of Sir John Biggs-Davison, the Conservative MP for Epping Forest, first filtered through to the SDP conference, party strategists saw

it as a blow. They anticipated that the Conservatives would stand by-elections in Richmond and Epping Forest on the same day, so spreading the depleted SDP and SLD forces and minimizing the impact they were capable of making.

But it later dawned that the Conservatives will be faced with a dilemma. If they stand in the interests for the SDP to be given as much help as possible to mount a challenge to the SLD in Richmond, so spreading the anti-Conservative vote and keeping the SDP in the "spoilers" to combat the SLD.

The Richmond contest is the kind which would have provided rich pickings for the Alliance before the post-election split. In the last Parliament the Liberals lost the seat to the Conservatives, largely put up their vote by 15 or 13 per cent in by-elections, with increases ranging up to as much as the 27 per cent achieved in Greenwich.

Governments tend to suffer a particular adverse reaction when MPs leave Parliament to take up lucrative positions outside and at the last elections the Alliance ran second to Mr Leon Brittan with 27 per cent of the vote to his 61.2 per cent. Labour,

with only 11.8 per cent of the vote last time, would have been likely to suffer from a classic squeeze.

Richmond is close to the Ripon seat that Mr David Austin won for the Liberals at a by-election in 1973 and to Ryedale, which Mrs Elizabeth Shields won for the Alliance in 1986.

But, with the SLD and SDP now in competition, the Government should be able to retain the seat in the Conservative. The opinion-poll evidence shows that the biggest obstacle now to any centre-party resurgence in Britain is the public perception that "they are not united".

Ironically, the by-election will break up what has been a happy working relationship between the former Alliance partners locally. The SDP has six district and county councillors in the area and those on the county council are still working amicably with the SLD despite the break-up. The SDP's chosen candidate for the by-election, Mr Potter, is deputy leader of the continuing Alliance group on North Yorkshire County Council.

General election 1. Britain (C) 34,958; 2. Labour (L) 18,415; 3. SDP (SDP) 6,737.

## No liking for less talk

Protests from a succession of speakers led Mr John Cartwright, SDP president, to withdraw a proposal of the national committee for fewer meetings of the party's ruling bodies. The motion would have reduced the meetings of the council from three to two each year and

meetings of the national committee from 11 to eight.

Mr Cartwright said that this was a sensible way of easing the financial burdens.

Mr Kevin Cary, of Mid Sussex, said: "Benevolent dictatorship is a lot cheaper but we do not want it."

## Business today

Dr David Owen makes the leader's address to the conference this morning. Before his speech there will be debates on policy-committee reports on the legal system and on reform of the House of Lords. After lunch, policy-committee reports on tax and benefits reform and on the NHS will be debated.

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## QC proposes insurance scheme to fund legal aid

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Proposals which would revolutionize the £450 million a-year legal aid scheme by funding it through private insurance are being drawn up by Sir Ian Percival, QC, a former Conservative law officer.

Under the plan, responsibility for financing a substantial part of civil legal aid would be taken on by a consortium of insurance companies to which the Government would pay a fixed "block policy" premium for a set period of three years at a time.

Sir Ian, a former solicitor general, has had talks with leaders of the Law Society and the Bar, the Lord Chancellor's officials as well as members of the insurance industry. He expects to finalize his plans by Christmas.

The proposals are aimed at remedying some of the main defects in the legal aid scheme such as its failure to cover industrial tribunals and the injustice that a successful defendant cannot obtain costs against an opponent on legal aid.

They would also end the Lord Chancellor's responsibility for fixing and paying a large proportion of civil legal aid fees to lawyers.

Instead these would be agreed and paid by insurers as happens now in accident cases.

Sir Ian has been increasingly concerned about the difficult role of the Lord Chancellor in that respect which two years ago led to Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone being sued by the profession.

Another bonus, he believes, would be that much of the administrative costs in sifting legal aid applications would be saved and lawyers would be paid more quickly. "I believe a better deal is possible for everybody under these proposals and that they could result in a big social benefit", Sir Ian says.

With the mounting costs of legal aid, his plans are likely to be given a fair hearing. In the first instance he will put them

to Mr John Pilt, the new chairman of the Legal Aid Board. But they would clearly need the approval of the Lord Chancellor.

Sir Ian's draft plans cover:

- Any claims arising from death or personal injury from any cause other than an accident involving a vehicle which is already covered by the motorist's compulsory insurance;

- Consumer claims: any purchase or lease of any goods or services for private use, possibly with an "excess" provision that there must be more than a certain sum in dispute;
- Any infringement of the legal rights of the insured relating to his or her ownership or occupation of his or her private place of residence or contract of employment.

They do not at present cover divorce and family disputes but Sir Ian sees no reason why they could not be extended to those areas also. There are no plans, however, to extend the idea to criminal legal aid.

Sir Ian is trying to obtain a quote from insurers for covering costs of legal aid up to £10,000 per dispute.

He is critical of the so-called "statutory charge", by which the legal fund recoups its costs out of litigant's "winnings" and which can mean the person is left with next to nothing.

Under present plans, the block policy paid for by the Government would insure initially that section of the population now eligible for civil legal aid. But there would be nothing to stop the Government extending the cover to more households, Sir Ian says.

An important spin-off from the scheme could be a burgeoning of legal expenses insurance generally, particularly among employers taking out block policies for their staff.

Another benefit would be that those covered by the Government policy would have access to the 24-hour "help line" legal advice telephone advice service.

### Motorway repairs

## Firms seek boost to unleaded petrol

By Daniel Ward, Motor Industry Correspondent

Oil companies want to abandon showing the price per gallon of four-star petrol on signs outside petrol stations and advertise the price of unleaded petrol instead.

Rules require the price per litre and per gallon to be shown on garage signs for the best-selling grade of petrol. However the restricted space on signs means that the availability of unleaded fuel is not always displayed and its price advantage over four-star is rarely brought to motorists' attention.

Advertising unleaded petrol's 4p to 6p a gallon price advantage over four-star could stimulate sales of the lead-free fuel.

The Institute of Petroleum is discussing the issue with Department of Trade and Industry officials.

Meanwhile, a survey by the Automobile Association's highway inspectors found one third of roadworks is seriously defective and planned with scant regard for road users.

Among the complaints were main roads closed off for no apparent reason, traffic lights which take no account of traffic flow and cause long queues and work carried out unnecessarily at peak times.

Repairs till next Monday:

**London and South-east**

M1 Buckinghamshire: south-bound lane closure at Newport Pagnell services.

M25 Surrey: contraflow jns 11-13 (Chertsey/Staines); reduced to two lanes at jn 12 (M3).

M25 Kent: north-bound approach to Dartford Tunnel (A282) overnight restrictions.

M11 Essex: contraflow jns 6-9 (Stansted/A11).

M2 Kent: contraflow at jn 5 (Sittingbourne); coastbound at

in 6 (Faversham) lane closures.

M20 Kent: lane restrictions jns 11-12 (Hythe/Cheriton).

M40 Buckinghamshire: contraflow jns 6-7 (Watlington/Thame); west-bound slip road closures at jn 7 (A329).

### Midlands

M5 Hereford/Worcester: contraflows jns 4-4a (Bromsgrove/M42).

M6 W Midlands: lane closures jns 6-7 (Spaghetti jn area); south-bound entry slip at jn 7 closed 7am to 10 am.

### North

M62 Greater Manchester: south-bound slip road between M62/63 closed; contraflow jns 21-22 (A640/A672).

M62 W Yorkshire: contraflow jns 24-25 (Huddersfield/A644).

M63 Greater Manchester: Barton Bridge, two-lane narrow lane contraflow jn 1-3; south-bound slip road closed at jn 3.

M63 Greater Manchester: lane restrictions on both carriageways jns 4-6 (Trafford Park/A6144); jn 4 slip road closed.

M65 Lancashire: roadworks at end of the motorway (Nelson); drivers advised to leave at jn 12.

### Wales and West

M4 Gwent: lane restrictions on both carriageways jns 24-28 (A449/A48).

M5 Somerset: offside lane closed in both directions jns 26 (A38)-27 (A373).

### Scotland

M8 Lothian: lane closures jns 3-4 (Livingstone and Bathgate).

M74 Strathclyde: contraflow jns 7-8 (Lanark/A71).

M90 Fife: contraflow jns 1-3.

M16 Strathclyde: contraflow at Westferry interchange; east-bound outside lane closed jns 27-26 (Hillington/Renfrew).

M9 Central Region: lane closures at Cambusbarrow; north of jn 9 (M80) contraflow between jns 1-3 (A921/Cowdenbeath) contraflow.

Information compiled and supplied by AA Roadwatch

## More new cars on HP

By Daniel Ward, Motor Industry Correspondent

Motorists will use hire purchase loans to pay for more than 990,000 of the 1.2 million new cars forecast to have been bought privately this year.

That is a jump of half a million new cars bought on hire purchase, compared with 1983, according to a study by Charterhouse, the merchant banker.

Part of the increase is attributed to the overall market growth. The proportion of cars bought for private use on hire purchase has climbed

from 73 per cent in 1983 to 82.5 per cent this year.

In 1987 consumers spent almost £3 billion on private cars, a level almost matched by business. Rising sales of foreign cars have pushed the value of new car imports to £2.6 billion in the first five months of this year, 30 per cent up on the same period last year.

New car registrations are forecast to rise from 2.2 million of this year to 2.5 million in 1993.

## Ramblers march to defend footpaths



Barbed wire obstructs a public footpath in Oxfordshire where ramblers were out walking yesterday in an attempt to draw attention to paths that have been illegally ploughed or blocked. The Ramblers' Association has asked Mr Colin Moynihan, Under-Secretary of State at the

Department of the Environment, to look into the "Oxfordshire obstacle course" — a seven-mile network of badly obstructed public footpaths near Oxford. Mr Alan Mattingly, director of the association, said the Government had pledged in its election manifesto to protect public access to

the countryside through footpaths. "Our survey of Oxfordshire parish found 10 paths blocked by barbed wire. Most of the paths that crossed arable land had been illegally ploughed up and most of the 20 good stile were overgrown and invisible. Seven footbridges were missing." In

Lancashire, walkers have been fighting for 100 years to have bridges over the river Aft restored. In Gloucestershire, a footpath has been blocked by a rubbish tip and in Hertfordshire 34 footpaths have disappeared. The picture was similar across the country. (Photograph: Marc Aspland).

## Ship canal company to develop its assets

By Ronald Faux

The Manchester Ship Canal, the Victorian waterway that maintains Manchester as one of Britain's top 10 ports, though the city is 36 miles from the sea, is to be modernized under new management.

A meeting of the Manchester Ship Canal Company has been called for September 29 to discuss changes in the canal's constitution.

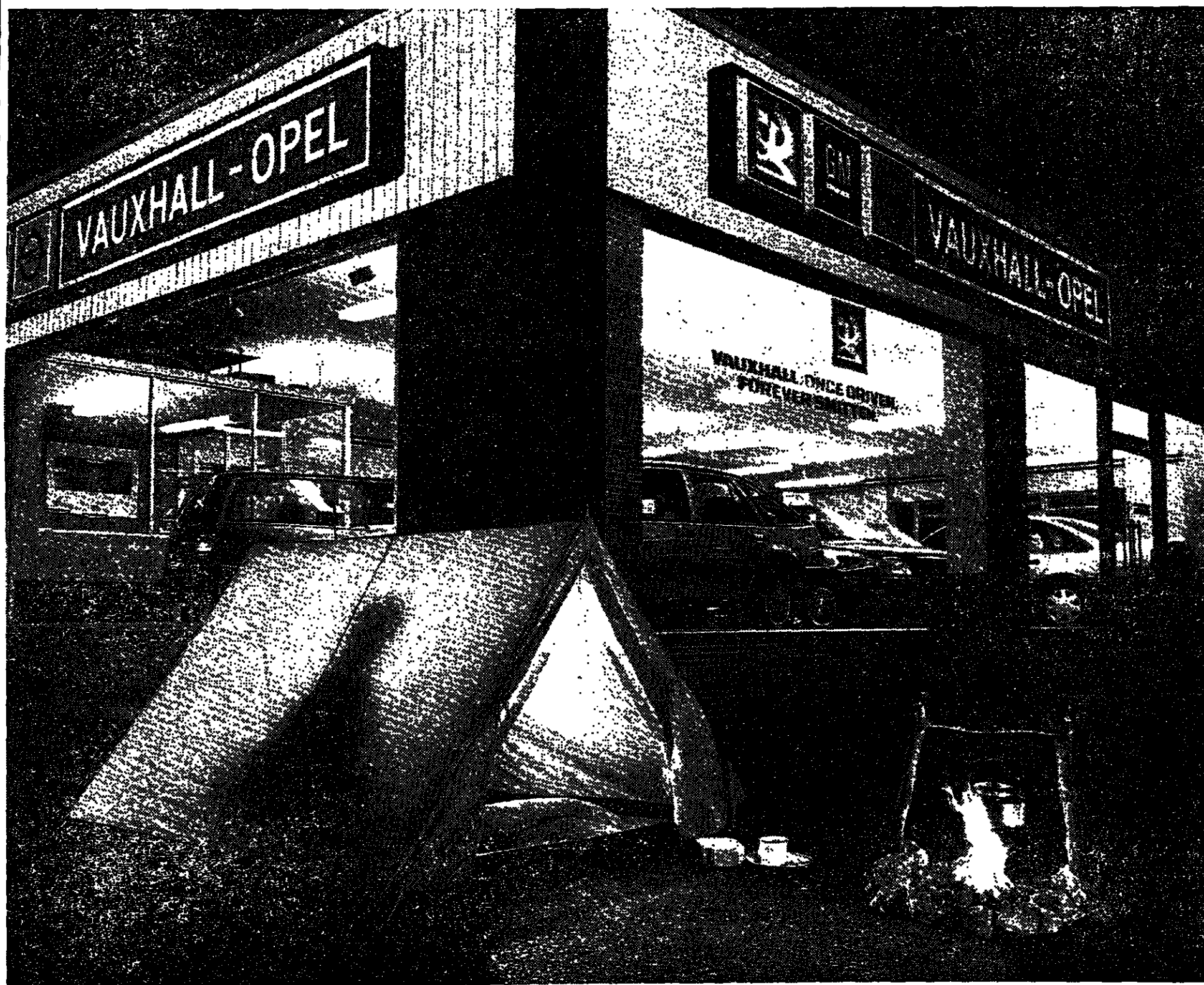
The canal company, which owns about 6,000 acres of land, and Manchester City Council plan to form a property development company.

A £5 million debt to the council dating back to 1890s is to be repaid with interest, ending the council's automatic right to a majority on the board.

Northern industry is to be persuaded through a £26 million modernization plan to move in beside the canal and use waterways rather than overcrowded roads.

Under the new arrangements it is intended that the city will own 49 per cent of a new property company, Manchester Ship Canal Developments, and be paid £7 million to clear the old debt.

It is hoped that making full use of the canal and its adjoining land holdings will bring industry and more jobs into the region.



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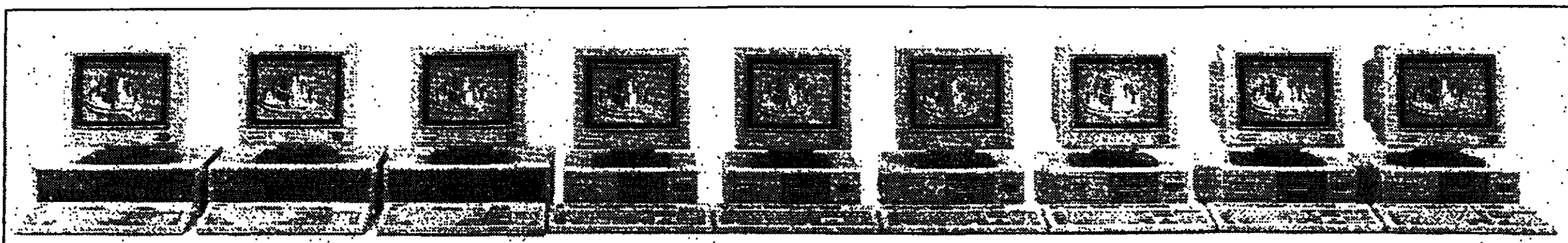
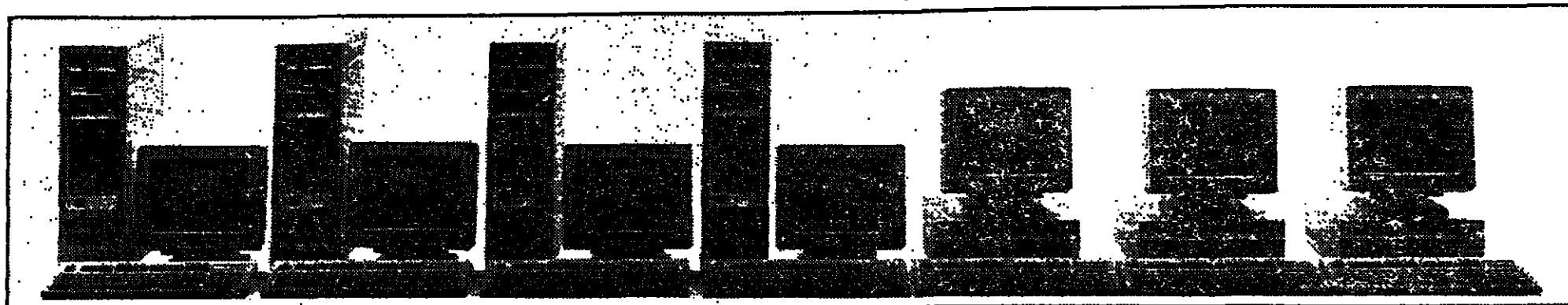


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## Property agent who used high-pressure tactics is dismissed

By Andrew Moger

A property managing agent whose high-pressure demands on families for payments have been detailed by *The Times* has been dismissed, according to his former business partner.

Mr Samuel Antonelli, aged 44, had sent out 4,000 letters to leaseholders imposing a series of charges on top of ground rents and suggesting bailiffs would move in unless cheques were sent. Many paid fearing they would lose their homes.

Their cheques were received by Mr Antonelli who acted for Salt Properties Ltd, an east London firm that managed freeholds from south London to West Yorkshire.

The freeholds were owned by Munny Ltd, also London based, for which Mr Antonelli was secretary/director. However, last night Munny Ltd announced that Mr Antonelli had been removed from any involvement with the company and the managing of its freehold flats, maisonettes and terraced houses was being taken away from Salt Properties.

Its remaining director, Mr Abraham Tager, speaking publicly for the first time

about the complaints, said of Mr Antonelli: "He was going too far. People were frightened and I am full of regret for what has happened." In a statement issued through solicitors, he added: "Due to recent events Munny Ltd was no longer engaging Salt Properties as its managing agents. Mr Antonelli, also known as Uncle Sam, is no longer an agent or representative of Munny."

He said the freeholds were bought about two years ago in a single auction as a long-term investment. He was happy to hand over management of the freeholds to Salt Properties through Mr Antonelli who he believed had some previous experience of the business.

But he claimed he "had nothing to do with Mr Antonelli's style of managing."

Specifically he denied knowing that *Uncle Sam* newsletters had been sent out which said that if families did not take up an offer to buy their freehold then "maybe you enjoy the excitement of solicitors, judges, bailiffs, moving vans and public auctions".

Salt Properties, among other money-making ideas,

wanted £86.26 for supplying copies of property documents, adding that "this sum is payable whether or not we are able to supply same". Mr Tager, a textile merchant living in Gilda Crescent, north London, said he could not promise to return any money sent by leaseholders because that was with Salt Properties.

He said he did not know how its directors could be contacted. It was likely a new company would be set up to run the freeholds.

However, Mr Peter Carey, coordinator for hundreds of complaints in the North-west, said: "We shall have to see what difference this will make. We don't want another company in its place running things the same way."

Mr Antonelli was not available for comment at Salt Properties offices in Clapton Common, east London.

Last night MPs, housing rights groups and trading standards officers from the North-west welcomed the end of Mr Antonelli's connection with the freeholds.

They said many families had sent money but had received nothing in return.

## Jugglers keep their sights high



Mr Bill Sheldrick, above centre, Mr Andy Robinson, above left, and Mr Steve Robinson go through their paces for the European Juggling Convention which will be held in Bradford, West Yorkshire, on Thursday for four days. More than 1,000 jugglers are expected to parade through the city and give a display outside City Hall (Photograph: Asadour Guzelian).

## Victory for left-wing rebels in city feud

By Craig Seton

A bitter feud inside the controlling Labour group on Birmingham City Council is expected to worsen after a ruling that the moderate leadership's suspension of 20 left-wingers was unconstitutional.

The ruling was made by a three-member panel of the Labour Party's national constitutional committee.

Now the left-wingers have called for the resignation of Labour leaders who meet tonight to decide whether to accept the rebels back.

They were thrown off in June after defying a three-line whip and abstaining on a crucial council vote. This allowed the opposition to carry a motion to keep open a seaside home for the handicapped.

The rebels had said the Labour leaders were adopting Tory policies in reducing services while spending money on spectacular events to raise the city's profile.

Mrs Carole McKewen, one of the rebels, said yesterday: "We have been vindicated. The withdrawal of the whip was against party rules and should never have happened."

Mr Ken Barton, deputy leader of the Labour group, said yesterday: "We have not yet decided what to do."

### WHITEHALL BRIEF

by David Walker

## How Civil Service attitudes 'thawed'

"The Civil Service mind set has shifted", Miss Sue Richards of the London Business School told the annual conference of the Royal Institute of Public Administration, in Canterbury at the weekend.

Miss Richards has studied Whitehall's organization and attitudes to economy, efficiency and effectiveness, and she makes a convincing case that many civil servants have, in the past few years, made the move from "administrators" to "managers". The credit lies with Lord Rayner, the Financial Management Initiative and the Prime Minister.

According to a prevalent theory of how unwieldy organizations are pushed into change, said Miss Richards, an external force (in this case Mrs Thatcher) needs first to give them a good buffeting in order to "unfreeze" prevailing attitudes and dispel complacency. This is followed by drafting in new ideas and then "refreezing" the organization to secure the change in habits.

The problem for the Civil Service, Miss Richards said, is that the thawing out is still going on.

She quoted an unnamed member of the Prime Minister's policy unit who said recently: "The trouble with the Civil Service is that its morale is not yet low enough." She might have observed that, in spite of the move towards executive agencies, the Civil Service retains its grading structure and its powerful white collar trade unions.

There was a feeling at the conference that Civil Servants now wanted to be patted a little by their political masters for the way they have become more

managerial. Behind this is an implied plea to Conservative ministers: "You really love the public service, after all, don't you?"

The trouble is that they don't, and some, including the Prime Minister, would probably agree with Mr Graham Mather, the general director of the Institute of Economic Affairs, who recommended the wholesale deconstruction of public administration.

Here is the rub for Civil Servants. For no matter how managerial they have become the Government's instincts tell it they probably have no business doing what they are doing, efficiently or otherwise.

In Mr Mather's formulation, the business of government should become the business of business and Whitehall must privatize training, higher education and social security.

Indeed this RIPA conference left the impression that public administration itself is well on the way to being privatized.

The theme of the gathering was linkages between government and the private sector. The private sector itself was noticeably absent, a reflection perhaps of how little business now feels it needs to engage with public administrators.

Debates, moreover, had a sense of being conducted as if in a secret society. The public has shown itself remarkably impervious to the debate in recent years about the relative powers of central and local government, and more recently to the legislation enforcing contracting out of services.

There is much talk nowadays about the public as "customers".

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## Burma coup blights peace hopes of ethnic rebels

From Edward Gorman, Chiang Mai, northern Thailand

The chances are slim that Burma's 10 ethnic minority groups, which are fighting for limited independence from Rangoon, will be prepared to negotiate with the new military regime.

The coup is likely to be a severe blow to their hopes that the uprising, in which they have so far had no part, would bring a solution to their 40-year struggle for limited self-determination.

In interviews conducted this weekend at the headquarters of the rebel National Democratic Front at Mannerplaw in eastern Burma, leaders had spoken of their confidence that the uprising would restore democracy.

They were pinning their hopes on the opposition leaders, Brigadier-General Aung Gyi, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, and the former Defence Minister, General Tin U.

Although it is still not clear what attitude army chiefs will take to a return to democratic government, they appear to be closely identified with the previous regime of President Maung Maung.

It also seems highly unlikely that they would be prepared to open negotiations with the insurgent groups they have been fighting since independence in the hills on the borders of the country. The

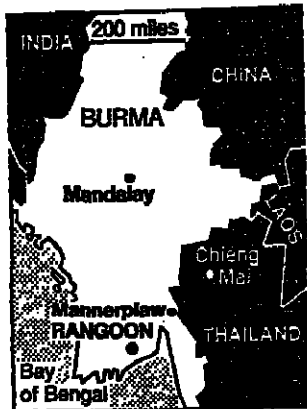
Front's leaders, meanwhile, speaking at their jungle headquarters before the news of the coup came through, issued a warning that, unless their demands for limited self-government under a federal union were met, the civil war would continue.

"We must make it clear that unless the minorities question is addressed we will consider that a future government has no sincerity in wishing to develop the country," General Saw Maw Reh, aged 68, the chairman of the Front, told *The Times*. "We are calling for national unity, internal peace and federal union," he added.

The chances of a rapprochement between the military and the guerrillas will not have been helped by a decision at the weekend by the Front to supply weapons to students in Rangoon committed to the restoration of democracy in Burma and the overthrow of the socialist regime.

Speaking after a special day-long meeting at Mannerplaw on Saturday at which representatives of six of the 10 groups discussed the deepening crisis in Burma, General Saw said the Front had been visited regularly over the past two months by students.

General Saw said that, although previous requests for arms had been turned down,



the leadership had now agreed to make weapons available.

"If there is no possibility for the students to pursue democracy by non-violent means — that is, if troops shoot any more demonstrators — they will have no alternative but to resort to arms," he said.

"In that case the Front will give the students military training, arms and ammunition and sanctuary in Front-held areas."

He would not say what exactly the Front's forces had available for the students, but fighters I saw were clearly well armed, possessing a wide variety of weapons including M16 rifles used by the Americans in Vietnam, AK47 machine guns, several types of mortars and other weapons, including Claymore anti-personnel mines. According to com-

manders, most of the weapons had been bought on the black market in Thailand.

The Army and the new leadership in Rangoon will have to tread very carefully if they are to avoid the Front's threat being carried out and a full-scale escalation of the conflict.

Another obstacle to agreement is the Front's policy over the past two months of stepping up attacks against army positions in a gesture of support for students in Rangoon and to prevent redeployment to the main cities.

"We are trying to keep the Army busy in the occupied areas," said U Saw Ba Thin, the Prime Minister of the Karen state, which also has its headquarters at Mannerplaw.

He said that co-ordinated attacks had been launched in the northern sector by guerrillas of the Kachin, Shan and Palaung groups; in the middle sector by Karenni, Wa, Pa-O and Lahu fighters; and in the southern zone by Karen, Mon and Arakan guerrillas.

On Friday, for example, army units of the Karen National Union, including the seventh Brigade and the 101st Special Battalion and the Headquarters Defence Force, attacked and occupied a Burmese Army position in the village Ka Soe, about 30 miles west of here.

Last-ditch stand, page 16

## Gilbert's death throes kill up to 170



Red Cross workers inspecting the wreckage of one of four buses swept away near Monterrey in Mexico by weekend floods in the aftermath of Hurricane Gilbert. There were up to 180 people on the four buses, only a dozen of whom survived, clinging to trees or other solid objects until they could be rescued.

This final tragedy as the hurricane blew itself out brought the toll from one week of Gilbert's havoc to about 300, while close to one million have been left homeless in Jamaica and Mexico (Phil Davidson writes).

It was after moving more than 100 miles inland and being downgraded to a tropical depression that Gilbert did its worst damage. Torrential rain and floods

swept the Mexican states of Nuevo León, Coahuila and Tamaulipas along an area about 100 miles south of the Texas border. Monterrey, Mexico's third biggest city with three million inhabitants, was hardest hit. The rains turned a long-dry riverbed into a raging torrent, sweeping the four buses from river banks or bridges. Six policemen from the Cobras special rescue unit were drowned as they tried to reach survivors.

Official reports spoke of 60 dead in the Monterrey area as riverside houses, bridges and cars were swept away in and around the city.

Five Cuban fishing boats, believed to have a total of about 80 men on board, were still missing in the Caribbean.

Several bigger ships, including one Panamanian and one Liberian-registered, which had been unable to reach the Mexican coast during the hurricane, had not been heard of since. It was considered likely that they had ridden out the storm.

The death toll could rise by several hundred as cut-off areas are reached. Gilbert, the most powerful hurricane ever recorded, with winds of close to 200 mph, thundered across the Caribbean last week, devastating Jamaica.

In the aftermath of the hurricane, political fall-out appeared possible in Mexico. Judging by press reports, the authorities were unprepared for Gilbert, expecting it to hit the US.

### WORLD ROUNDUP

## Moroccan battle defies UN plan

Rabat (Reuters) — Morocco and its guerrilla enemies in the Polisario Front have reported more than 200 casualties in a battle in the Western Sahara less than three weeks after conditionally approving a United Nations peace plan.

Morocco said 51 of its soldiers died out of 270 casualties left after fierce fighting which raged on Friday near the Oum Dreiga section of Morocco's defence wall.

Polisario reported 200 Moroccan soldiers were "put out of action" and 25 taken prisoner in the attack. It said Colonel Abdelsalam al-Abidi, commander of the third regiment of motorized infantry, was captured, but died later.

Polisario communiqués were carried by the official Algerian news agency. Algeria has backed the Marxist-led Polisario Front in its fight for independence for the former Spanish colony and has allowed it to establish base camps on the Algerian side of the border. Morocco said the battle involved more than 1,000 men from Polisario, which normally mounts hit-and-run raids on the 1,000-mile wall around the Moroccan-held territory.

## News curbs attacked

Dhaka — Journalists in Bangladesh have criticized the Government for effectively curbing free reporting here of the recent flooding (Ahmed Fazl writes).

The clampdown was imposed last week after local newspapers carried reports on starvation and cholera deaths. Opposition parties accused the Government of corruption and mismanagement. Mr Rezuddin Ahmed, president of the Federal Union of Journalists, said: "We do not help the suffering millions by not presenting a true picture of hunger and epidemics stalking the country."

## Papandreou worry

Athens — While the heart operation prescribed in London for Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Greek Prime Minister, has been postponed for two weeks, one of his closest associates, Mr Yiannis Alevras, President of the Greek Parliament, was rushed to an Athens hospital at the weekend for the removal of a kidney stone (Mario Modiano writes).

Mr Alevras is considered a likely interim replacement if the Prime Minister cannot resume his duties. The postponement of Mr Papandreou's operation has strengthened fears that his condition is more serious than admitted.

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# EEC averts a clash over tax reforms and single market

From Mario Modiano, Elounda, Crete

The gravity of financial and social obstacles faced by the United Kingdom, among others, in the move to approximate indirect taxation in the European Community is constraining the European Commission to take a less rigid look at its controversial proposal for open frontiers throughout the EEC by 1992.

During an informal meeting in this seaside resort, the 12 finance ministers agreed on Saturday to send representatives to Lord Cockfield, the Commissioner for the Internal Market, to explain their preoccupations and help him to produce a compromise by the end of the year.

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, endorsed the proposal but remained sceptical. "We will certainly make private representations to Cockfield," he told reporters, "but I don't know what good this will be... Without a significant move on the part of the Community, this is going to run into the sand."

The Chancellor's alternative plan — to allow market forces to bring VAT rates closer together rather than having them fixed, and to reduce rather than abolish

border controls — had a cool reception.

As a result of indications that Brussels might be ready to be more flexible over the timing of the changes, even France seemed to back down from the original vigorous objections to the Commission's proposals put forward

Valletta — Malta is to apply formally for membership of the European Community by 1992, the Prime Minister, Dr Edward Fenech Adami, told journalists on his return from a four-day official visit to Britain (Our Correspondent writes). He described his visit and talks with Mrs Thatcher as "very fruitful".

by M Michel Rocard, the Prime Minister.

M Pierre Bérégovoy, the French Finance Minister, told Saturday's meeting that M Rocard's statement had been misinterpreted. He told reporters: "The need to eliminate frontiers remains."

Mr Lawson insisted that his own proposal was still the best. "Britain is not isolated," he said. But many delegates detected less enthusiasm in his voice than previously and saw this as a sign that the Chan-

cellor is prepared to wait and see if the "refinement" of the Commission's proposals might avert the collision that had seemed inevitable.

M Jacques Delors, the Commission's president, who had been adamant that the deadline for approximating tax systems was the end of 1992, now says that the timetable could be discussed later.

What he saw as success was that the Commission, by dispelling the impression that its position was rigid, had mustered majority support at the meeting for its proposal for two VAT rate bands of 4 to 9 per cent for essentials and 14 to 20 per cent for non-essentials. The Commission also showed a willingness to adjust the rates in "special circumstances".

But, M Delors added, he was still convinced that most ministers at the meeting seemed to share his view that the elimination of frontier controls was essential for the completion of the internal market.

Asked if Britain might use its veto to block such a reaffirmation, Mr Lawson said: "It is not a question of veto. But unanimity is required on all fiscal decisions."

## Serbs flock to anti-Albanian protests



Police holding back part of a crowd of 50,000 Serbs and Montenegrins who were demonstrating in the Montenegrin town of Niksic yesterday against the alleged mistreatment of Serbs in the troubled Kosovo province.

As Yugoslav politicians toured the province in an attempt to reduce tensions and show that the Government is determined to crack down on Albanian

separatism, tens of thousands of protesters took to the streets nationwide, calling for constitutional reform to protect the Serbian minority there (Dessa Trevisan writes).

The demonstration in Niksic was one of the biggest. The Serbs came to the town by rail, bus and on foot to vent their anger over alleged discrimination by the Albanians in semi-autonomous Kosovo

and to demonstrate their support for Serbia's provincial leadership, especially Mr Slobodan Milosevic, the local Communist Party chief, whose popularity is reaching cult proportions.

Portraits of Mr Milosevic among the crowds have grown in size and number, as have cheers for him personally and jeers for any Yugoslav leader the Serbs regard as his adversary.

## Walkabout ordeal for Gorbachov

From Our Correspondent Moscow

Mr Mikhail Gorbachov's televised tour of the Siberian heartland has demonstrated, more dramatically than ever before, the uphill struggle he faces in implementing his economic and social reforms.

The Soviet leader was submitted to an unprecedented barrage of public criticism, as crowds of people complained about the lack of food in the shops and bad housing. His televised encounters with the local population in the vast Siberian territory of Krasnoyarsk showed that, for the mass of people, material comforts have deteriorated rather than improved as a result of perestroika.

Three nights running last week the main television news showed him being heckled by

crowds in the Siberian city of Krasnoyarsk and the Arctic town of Norilsk.

"We have queues everywhere, for meat, for sausage, for everything," one man shouted. "Go into our shops, Mikhail Sergeyevich, you will see there is nothing there," a woman cried out.

At one point Mr Gorbachov, accompanied by his well-dressed wife Raisa, appeared nonplussed and could not come up with his usual ready answer.

His visit also highlighted the strong resistance among Communists to some of his market-oriented reforms. He had to defend the co-operative movement, which encourages private enterprise in various sectors, in the face of an outspoken attack during a factory visit. "We are afraid that our young people won't want to work in the factory;

they prefer to go into co-operatives," one woman said.

In meetings with local party officials, the Soviet leader blamed them for failing to attend to Krasnoyarsk's social needs and accused them of squandering billions of roubles of state investment.

Mr Gorbachov's message was that it was time for the people themselves to bring about changes, without waiting for instructions from above. But his decision to expose himself to public grievances on state television could backfire, and he clearly runs the risk of further alienating the party faithful by publicly humiliating officials.

● **Hardline decree:** The Soviet authorities, in a headline decree, have made demonstrating punishable by heavy fines and the organizers liable to labour camp terms. The unpublished decree was ad-

opted on July 29 but circulated only yesterday (Reuters reports from Moscow).

It is the latest in a series of measures aiming to curb public displays of dissent.

People attending unauthorized demonstrations or meetings face fines of up to 300 roubles (£300) — one-and-a-half times the monthly wage — or arrest for up to 15 days in "exceptional cases". A second offence within a year is punishable by a fine of up to 1,000 roubles, "corrective" (forced) labour for up to two months, or arrest for 15 days.

Organizers of demonstrations arrested a second time face up to six months in prison or labour camp, corrective labour for up to a year, or a 2,000-rouble fine.

Leading article, page 17  
The Soviet Opposition roundup will appear tomorrow.

## Afghan rebels kill 11 in raid

Islamabad (Reuters) — Afghan rebels said yesterday that they captured and killed 11 officials of the Soviet-backed Government, including a Khad secret police chief, in a night raid on a provincial capital.

According to reports reaching the Pakistani border city of Quetta, the 11 were surprised in an armoured car during the raid on Tarin Kowt, capital of Oruzgan province.

### No contest

Nairobi (AFP) — Mr Mwai Kibaki, voted out of office as Vice-President of Kenya in March, says he will not seek re-election as vice-president of the country's only political party, the Kenya National African Union.

### Nine freed

Kuala Lumpur (AFP) — Nine people detained without trial under Malaysia's Internal Security Act have been freed. They include members of the opposition Parti Islam Se-Malaysia and church workers.

### Death toll 65

Mainz, West Germany (Reuters) — The death toll from last month's Ramstein air show disaster reached 65 when a West German man, aged 32, died of severe burns.

### Nuclear row

Moscow (AFP) — The Government of Lithuania is to ask Moscow to examine the Ignalina nuclear power plant in the north of the republic, where a recent fire shut down both reactors.

### Merger talks

Algiers (AFP) — High-level talks to prepare an economic merger of five North African states — Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Libya and Mauritania — have opened here.

### Hirohito ill

Tokyo (Reuters) — Emperor Hirohito, aged 87, has a fever for the third time in a month.

## Canada angry at over-fishing

From John Best Ottawa

An international organization set up to control fish quotas off the Canadian east coast appears to be in deep trouble because of a long-simmering dispute between two of its members, Canada and the European Community.

The row came into the open after a four-day meeting of the North West Atlantic Fisheries Organization (Nafco) which ended here on Friday as Dr Peter Meyboom, the Canadian Deputy Minister of Fisheries, angrily denounced

the Europeans for disregarding the quotas. At a press conference, Dr Meyboom described the attitude of the EEC as being "go-for-broke".

He alleged that the Community's attitude was: "Get what you can and worry about the future when the future comes."

The Canadian delegation released a statement saying that Nafco is "approaching a point of crisis" because of over-fishing. According to Canadian figures, boats from EEC countries caught 105,000 tonnes of fish last year — more than four times the Nafco-set

quota of 23,000 tonnes. The Nafco meeting passed an unprecedented resolution — jointly sponsored by Canada and the Soviet Union — calling on member countries to avoid "excessive or inappropriate use" of procedures for getting round the organization's quotas.

In 1986, they took 110,000 tonnes, against a Nafco quota of 19,000. This year the EEC has unilaterally set itself a quota of 79,000 tonnes, compared to a Nafco quota of the 19,000 tonnes.

The EC cast the only vote against the resolution.

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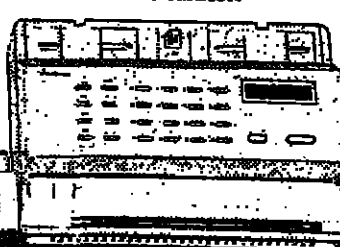
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## British-trained Marxist army in salute to Howe

From Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent, Magde, Mozambique

In the heat and dust of a Mozambican bush town, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, yesterday reviewed what must be the oddest little army in Africa.

Sir Geoffrey flew to Magde, a town of some 16,000 people only 75 miles from the border with South Africa, to inspect British-trained soldiers guarding the strategic Limpopo railway line against attack.

Britain's policy of training Mozambique's forces to defend the Limpopo line against attacks by Renamo, the right-wing guerrilla force, while providing it with only non-lethal equipment, has produced some bizarre results.

The No. 1 Nyanga Company, which Sir Geoffrey inspected, had a lean, mean, professional look which would have gladdened the eye of a Sandhurst drill sergeant. But, although its 70 men were 100 per cent British-trained and uniformed, from their green berets to the foot powder inside their black boots, they carried Soviet AK 47 rifles and gave a clenched-fist salute.

Two Soviet Mi 25 helicopter gunships bristling with rockets circled overhead keeping lookout for the well-equipped Renamo forces, which have a virtual free run of the vast open tracts of bush.

The helicopter pilots were trained in the Soviet Union, which also provides large

amounts of aid to Mozambique, which remains nominally Marxist. The irony of Soviet weaponry guarding a British Conservative minister against forces allegedly financed by South Africa was not lost on Sir Geoffrey's party.

He told the troops that Britain would continue providing training until at least 1991 and would also support

Maputo — After an open-air Mass for an estimated 100,000 pilgrims at a football stadium here, the Pope was last night due to hold talks with Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary (Andrew McEwen writes). The two were expected to talk about ways of bringing about a peaceful end to apartheid. British officials said that Sir Geoffrey was in fact keen to discuss the whole of southern Africa. The Government would discuss the whole of southern Africa. The Government would discuss the whole of southern Africa. The Government would discuss the whole of southern Africa.

the second phase of renewal of the line with a further grant of £15 million. The line has been out of use since 1984 as a result of Renamo attacks, but the first phase of repairs funded by various nations is almost finished.

Sir Geoffrey rode on a train which will be one of the first to travel the 334 miles of track between Maputo and the Zimbabwe border.

The troops will ride shot-

gun, travelling in open trucks with armoured sides and gun ports to guard against Renamo ambush. The trains will also carry workmen and equipment ready to make instant repairs if lengths of the track should be blown up.

Colonel Adrian Gilbert, the British defence attaché, said: "You cannot guarantee the security of a line 100 per cent you have to secure key points which would take a long time to repair, like bridges."

The international strategy of making the southern African frontline states less dependent on South Africa's ports and railways depends on the success of security operations on the Limpopo and two other lines linking ports in Mozambique with markets and producers in Zimbabwe and Malawi.

Mr Reg Masters, project director for the British company which is providing technical assistance, said that the second phase, lasting three years and costing £58 million, would enable the Limpopo line to carry large quantities of freight.

Later Sir Geoffrey visited a camp for refugees displaced by the fighting. As hundreds of Shangan women sang a song of defiance against Renamo, he said: "We will go on working and doing whatever we can to try to bring peace to southern Africa and to the people of Mozambique."

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**From Clyde Haberman, Bamarni, Iraq**

But they deny allegations that they have used chemical weapons to drive out Kurdish guerrillas. Far from trying to

About 60,000 Kurds have fled into south-east Turkey, where they have given re-

**talking with Kurdish villagers  
and ordinary Iraqis during  
this visit.**  
**(New York Times)**

Mr Murphy, the US Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs, is engaged in a series of consultations with Lebanese leaders amid reports of a breakthrough in resolving problems between Muslims and Christians over the election by Parliament this week of a new President (Juan Carlos Guncic writes).

That could pave the way for a relatively smooth election before President Gemayel's term expires on Friday. The

Because Christian parliamentarians boycotted the election on August 18, Mr Hussein Husseini, the Speaker, called a new session for Thursday. But yesterday sources said that Mr Husseini, after meeting Mr Murphy, was considering rescheduling the vote for tomorrow.

But the swift ending of full-time escorts will reduce the enormous pressure on men and equipment.

Without conclusive evidence, Western governments may find it difficult to take action against Iraq, although the US Government is still considering imposing economic sanctions against Baghdad.

She said she had attended to two teenage girls whose arms and legs were blackened and whose skin had peeled off. One of the victims had died and the other was in a critical condition. Her version conflicts with Ankara's line which supports Iraq's denial of the use of chemical weapons.

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As he prepares to retire as head of the RUC, Sir John Hermon reviews his force's progress against the IRA campaign of violence

# Answers to the gunmen's war

Sir John Hermon recently announced his decision to retire some time next year from the post of Chief Constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary. For almost a decade now Sir John has been one of the key figures in the fight against the IRA. He has also been at the centre of a protracted controversy over allegations of a so-called "shoot to kill" policy. Here, in a rare interview, he talks to Paul Valley about the events of his nine years in this pivotal position.

For the past decade you have been one of the key figures in the fight against the IRA. How have their tactics, strength and support altered in that time? Over that period it has waxed and waned to a considerable degree. Within the respectable law-abiding Catholic community they are more detested than at any time. That is not to say they haven't any support. They have. But mostly within an extreme Republican element.

Their tactics vary frequently, but what doesn't vary is the horrific nature of the crimes perpetrated. They are well-structured and, unfortunately, very well supplied with weapons and explosives. But what they have become more renowned for than ever before is callousness. Passers-by are written off as an accident or with a casual apology. That callousness and brutality is unprecedented even for the Provisional IRA, but they are prepared to accept the criticism.

Is the IRA having difficulty in enlisting and training the recruits to operate the four best-loads of weapons smuggled in last year?

The IRA have no shortage of materials and they have a hard core of terrorist criminals, many of whom have been in prison and out of it more than once. We know that they are endeavouring to recruit as many young people as they can, but they have a limit as to their capacity to train these people and fully use the weaponry they possess. The quality of the young people they hope to recruit is of secondary importance to them. We are aware that they are prepared to sacrifice them, callously, in their aim of causing disruption. In terms of numbers, there are several hundred spread throughout Northern Ireland in small pockets and very considerably in the south also — people who believe they are at risk of arrest in Northern Ireland and who use the border to perpetrate their crimes. I would not want to be more precise in terms of numbers.

Is there any evidence that the IRA have surface-to-air missiles, as is often rumoured? We believe that they have. We are aware that they have very considerable quantities of very powerful weaponry which they have not yet used.

Do they pay for their Semtex explosive or do they get given it?

The Semtex explosive, as with other weaponry, was satisfied came from Libya and we believe that it was given to them freely. Not much money was involved, if any.

How many people are auxiliary members of the IRA? That is to say, not the actual gunmen but people who give indirect support — storing weapons or hiding IRA men?

It is difficult to assess, but certainly a small minority within any local community. These people are vulnerable to intimidation. To point a gun at them, or simply tell them it would be to their benefit to assist, is enough. The IRA takes hostages, it hijacks vehicles, it forces people to carry weapons. It takes people's houses to launch attacks on the security forces. It is frightening to hear the reaction that these things have on the families that are involved. That is not co-operation, that is intimidation. There are not many actual supporters except in that extreme element.

In that case, could the violence of the IRA ever be ended simply by removing those gunmen and bombers from the streets, through internment without trial?

That is a matter for Government to decide. Internment

would be a very finely balanced decision. It must relate to the situation which prevails both north and south of the border. I won't express any opinion. I make my views known to the Secretary of State. But internment has its advantages and disadvantages. Obviously the advantage is an immediate one — to remove these people from the streets. But we saw the consequences of that in 1971 — short-term advantages which can be long-term disadvantage.

Recent IRA strategy seems to have been to diversify its activity. It has attacked on the Continent and in England and increased the scope of its activity in the Province. It has said that it regards civil servants to be "legitimate targets"; that strategy seems to be to stretch the security forces. Is there any danger of the RUC becoming overstretched?

The strategies of the IRA have, over many years, tended to fluctuate. Diversity is not a word I'd be inclined to use. Very often there is no sense of reason to the swings they make. Ruthlessness seems to be the only common denominator.

Certainly they have changed direction of late towards the Continent and Great Britain; here they have threatened not only civil servants but a very wide range of people, even down to refuse collectors and postmen — any service at all to the security forces. The strategy seems to be to create terror and fear among people who have no means of defence. It is deplorable. But so far as the overstretching of the security forces is concerned, that is not a risk at this time. If we find that we are under any pressure — and we are not at this time — then we will examine the problem, identify the remedy and seek the resources to resolve the problem.

During the past 20 years, many methods have been tried to root out the IRA — internment without trial, "supergrass" informers from among the paramilitary, improved police intelligence — yet the IRA has proved a very resilient organization. What went wrong with the various tactics?

Certainly there can be no ultimate solution emanating from the security forces and the police; the issues are much deeper and broader than that. The main point is that despite all the violence over the years by the Provisional IRA and other terrorist organizations, none of their objectives have been achieved. And the security forces and Government are totally committed to ensuring those objectives never will be achieved. The ultimate solution lies with the bulk of the people who subscribe to democracy.

The IRA have made themselves pariahs within that community by putting themselves outside civilized norms. In terms of specific measures, all I will say is that the RUC constantly review the law against the background of the problems with which we are faced. We make our representations to Government. In any society, the law must always be examined and refined and changed to meet the needs of the community. But it must always be sensitive and selective, certainly not draconian. But it must also be adequate to convict and sentence those who break the law. I do believe that improvements can be made — certainly we have requested changes. But there is much more to it than that.

Politicians have a big part to play. Levels of unemployment — which vary greatly throughout our community — have an effect. The areas of social deprivation and community

alienation — these things all have an effect on the problems.

Did your strategy of low-key policing at IRA funerals get a fair trial or did the tragic sequence of events following the Gibraltar shootings, Milltown Cemetery and the Andersonstown funeral in which the two corporals died, force you to terminate it prematurely?

In the past the Provisional IRA and Sinn Féin have sought to impose their will at funerals on the families (sometimes with some support but not always), on the Catholic church and on the local population. The terrorists were manipulating grief for their own base propaganda purposes. The RUC had a duty to perform. It could never allow criminals to be seen in public carrying weapons which had been used to murder, or flaunting illegal paramilitary uniforms. But recognizing that police presence at funerals could cause genuine concern within local communities, we sought another way. Local politicians and church leaders who had said they could control funerals themselves were given that opportunity. The results are all too well-known. The sinister forces of Provisional Sinn Féin immediately began to dominate the funerals again. The efforts to normalize funerals was further damaged by the unfortunate incidents which occurred. Something had to be done and we can already see that a considerable improvement has taken place in funerals since.

Is the RUC always sufficiently sensitive in policing funerals? Notwithstanding those who allege that the very presence of the police is a provocation, there have been occasions, which I have witnessed, when the RUC have tapped their batons on their riot shields during the minute's silence and whistled tunes which are considered provocative.

The police wish to perform their duties sensitively and with respect for the grief of families, in whatever circumstances the deceased person died. That is not to say we are perfect. Mistakes will be made. Weaknesses will show. But, by and large, we do an almost impossible job with very considerable professionalism and sensitivity.

Some progress does seem to have been made in convincing even vehement nationalists of the bona fides of the RUC, in particular after the firm policing of illegal Loyalist demonstrations after the signing of the Anglo-Irish Agreement.

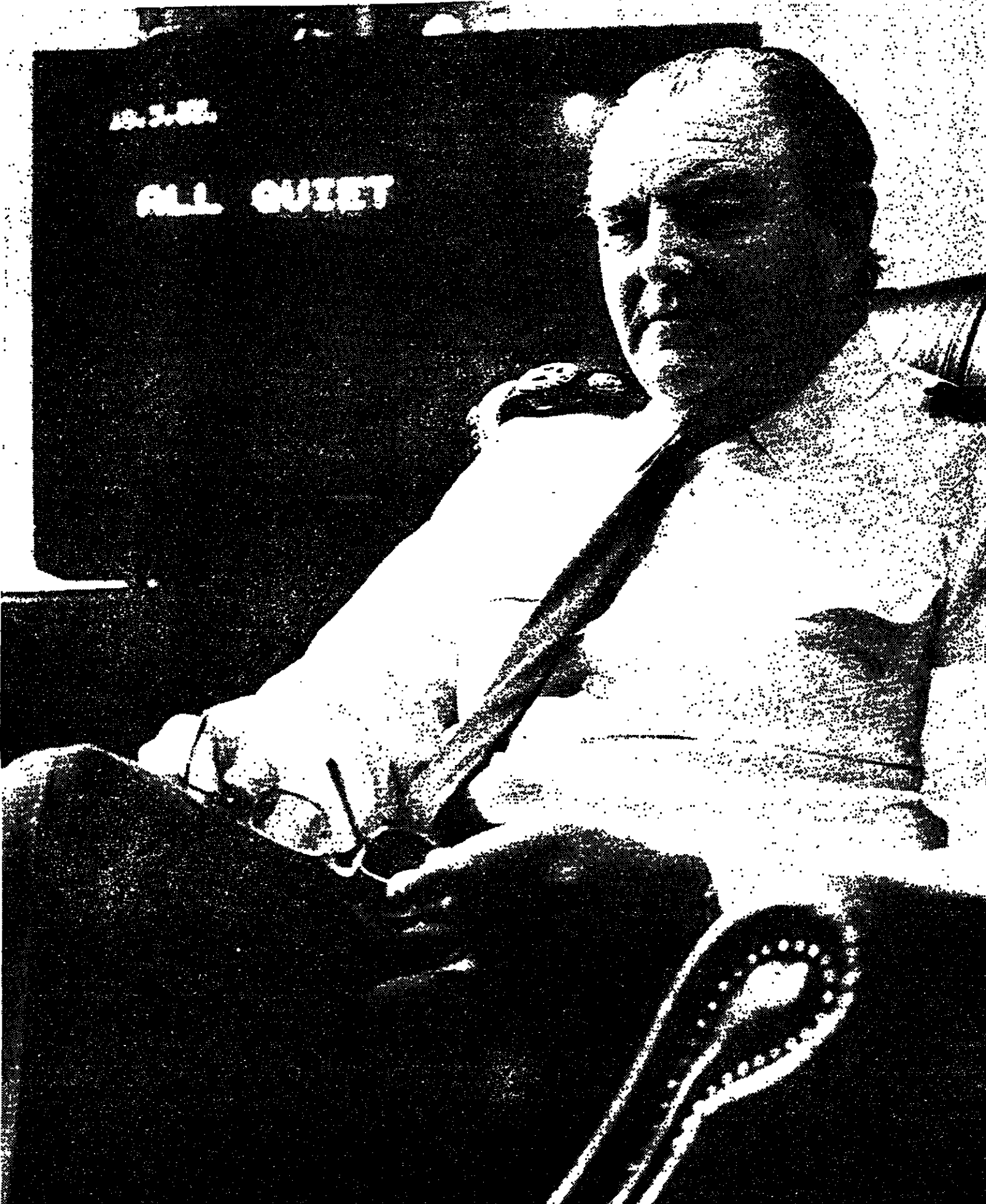
What that degree of change has been I can't really say accurately. But at the moment within the Catholic community — and there are many people of different political persuasions in that community — we do attract a surprisingly high level of support and understanding. We will continue to work on that, but with the inevitable constraints of the threat from terrorist criminality.

To what extent has this hard-won goodwill among the Catholic community been undone by the controversy over the "shoot to kill" allegations, particularly after the Stalker/Sampson report concluded that policemen had, after the shootings, conspired to pervert the course of justice and had even tried to obstruct the enquiry itself?

This phrase "shoot to kill" is a misnomer. It must be recognized that four members of the RUC were charged with murder and acquitted. You must also recognize that Stalker, succeeded by Mr Sampson, and within a narrow context, Mr Kelly [appointed by the Inspector of Constabulary to report on whether very senior officers, including Sir John, should be subjected to disciplinary proceedings after the Stalker/Sampson report on the shoot to kill allegations] have all identified beyond any doubt that there never was a shoot to kill policy within the RUC, that it certainly was never condoned within the RUC, and I am satisfied that they have established that the quite horrific circumstances in which those officers found themselves, put them in an almost impossible situation. That has not damaged the morale of the RUC.

But has it set back the image of the RUC among the Catholic population?

It is not a lasting setback in my opinion. At the time of the trials and when the reports were published the rhetoric falling on the ears of people who were not well informed may have influenced their attitudes for a period. But we find now that we are getting very considerable support.



Sir John Hermon at RUC headquarters: "The ultimate solution lies with the bulk of the people who subscribe to democracy." (Photograph: Chris Harris)

Do the shootings of the IRA members at Gibraltar and Drumahilly appear to have altered the attitude of the nationalist community to the security forces? Has policing in nationalist areas become more difficult again?

In some areas. Those which have been adversely affected are those where there is a considerable presence of terrorist activity. In those areas people are frightened to be seen to be involved with the law enforcement agencies. They are intimidated. There are extortion rackets going on there. People are to a degree suppressed.

But it is no coincidence that in West Belfast our detection rate has more than doubled, almost tripled. Quietly and unobtrusively we are getting support from a very considerable number of Catholic people, in those areas even.

The "shoot to kill" allegations arose over the death of five known IRA supporters and an innocent youth in three separate incidents in a short period in Armagh in 1982. Was the fact that these deaths occurred within a matter of weeks, then, a mere coincidence? Why has nothing similar occurred since?

At that time there was a very considerable escalation in terrorist activity, particularly in the Armagh area. The man known as Dominic McGlinchey was running rampant. The intensity of the terrorist activity, which drew a similar response from the security forces, created a totally abnormal situation: 47 people died in the last three months of that year and 50 in the previous nine months. Our intelligence made it very clear to us that McGlinchey was bent on murdering people. It was against that background that those shootings took place. They resulted in a considerable degree of stability being restored to that area. It is not something that we wish to see; we would much prefer to see people processed through the courts and sentenced to imprisonment.

Are you saying that there was a shoot to kill policy which has since been dropped?

I am fully conversant with the circumstances and I know the position in which those officers were placed and what they knew in their minds to be the level of threat. They were

in an impossible situation. They had seconds to make a decision. It has been the subject of years of deliberation, but they had only a split second to decide whether their lives were at risk and act accordingly. That is the key to it all. I sympathize with those men — they didn't want to be placed in that position, that is not their job, really, in a normal society. Policemen abhor the use of firearms — that has been my experience. We would wish to see the day when firearms are a thing of the past.

How has the whole controversy affected the morale of the force? Do officers feel that they are asked to deal with these very serious problems with one hand tied behind their backs?

They are asked to deal with those matters acting within the law. Unfortunately, that law too often acts in the aid of the terrorist, because of the limitations it imposes. But that is the nature of law in a democratic society. We must be careful not to tamper too much with it. Changes can be made. But policemen are aware of the constraints imposed on them by the law, and it does not adversely affect morale. Otherwise we would not be having the very healthy recruitment situation which we presently enjoy.

Were you offended by some of the criticisms made in Westminster after Mr Stalker's book attacked your impartiality and reputation for a non-sectarian approach and implied that you were acting in some way beyond political control and had become too powerful a figure within the Province?

I am not easily offended. And I am never offended by ill-informed or politically directed comments. In my position, I have to accept an amount of rough and tumble and must not be unduly sensitive.

But you were stung by Mr Stalker's book?

No, I was not. We are aware of the worth of Stalker's book and indeed his investigation which has been faulted and found flawed by more than one agency. I was not stung by that. I regret that there was a deterioration in the professionalism of the policing which we normally enjoy within the United Kingdom,

to which Mr Stalker contributed, unfortunately.

It was only by one vote that the Northern Ireland Police Authority decided not to institute disciplinary proceedings against you personally after the report by the Inspector of Constabulary which followed the Stalker/Sampson report. How did you react to that?

I am satisfied that I and my two fellow officers were totally vindicated. So far as I am aware the question within the police authority was never one of guilt or innocence. They were satisfied as to the innocence of all three officers. The narrowness of the vote was only on whether it was worth pursuing even after the criticisms levelled by Stalker had been negated by Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary, the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Attorney General. Obviously some people thought it would be better to go through an investigation, but not because they were concerned as to guilt. I suspect it had more to do with perceptions than anything else.

Only 10 per cent of RUC officers are Catholics in a province where Catholics make up a third of the population. Are anxious to recruit more Catholics?

A police officer of some rank was asked by a visiting television crew for the percentage of Catholics in the RUC. He said: "Something over 10 per cent." The TV man said that was not many. The officer said: "It is 1,000 men and women and I am one of them and don't write off 1,000 men and women. It is a considerable number of people."

A great deal is being done and has been done over many years. I don't want to go into detail on our methods of attracting Catholic candidates. It is done quietly and unobtrusively, with contacts in those areas which matter and with success, though not as much as we'd like.

The main problem to Catholic recruits is the very great threat to them from the Provisional IRA. But it is surprising how many young people of courage and commitment do come forward.

Since the Anglo-Irish Agreement, there has developed a comparatively new Protestant hostility to the police. That,

with the older Catholic suspicion of the RUC, means there are now significant areas on both sides where no policemen dare live. What are the consequences of this for policing?

That hostility from an extreme element within the Protestant community is not new. The first police officer to be murdered in the present troubles was murdered by gunfire from extreme Protestants protesting at what they said had been done to their police force. The attacks from an extreme Protestant element escalated immediately after the Anglo-Irish Agreement when 550 police homes were attacked and 140 police families had to move house.

There are areas where police cannot presently live. That is not because of alienation from the community itself but because of the threat from terrorists who either exist in small numbers among that local population, or who come from outside. But in almost any sophisticated country in the world there are now places where law enforcement officers cannot live. Heaven knows in parts of London, Bristol, Glasgow or Birmingham there are places where police officers could not live. It is not a unique feature of Northern Ireland, and in fact the RUC is probably more closely drawn from its own community than many other forces.

How significant these days is the threat from Loyalist paramilitaries?

The threat is always below the surface. But it is a reactive threat — reactive to republican violence to the murder of soldiers, police and local citizens. The Protestant paramilitaries are very vicious, but I am happy to say they are very well under control. Our success rate in terms of detection, arrest and conviction is very high indeed.

How significant are the Loyalist arms finds in the Province? Of very considerable significance. Our assessment is that it is more towards a preparation for a time when law and order might break down and when the areas from which Protestant paramilitaries come would have a sense of being at risk.

They are distributing the guns to be kept under the bed

against a "Doomsday scenario"?

This tends to be our view at the moment. But that is not to say that the weapons of some loyalist paramilitaries would not be used for indiscriminate attacks on any people who oppose them or of whom they are frightened — like the Catholic community — or to commit crime.

Is it not intrinsically provocative to allow an Orange Parade through a Catholic area?

It depends on the nature of the parade and the relationships that exist in that community. Many parades cause no offence whatsoever, provided they are peaceful and they are people from the area and not strangers coming from a long distance. On a number of occasions recently we have had representations from Catholic communities not to interfere with the local Orange Parades, because they know the members and have nothing to fear. We are getting considerable support from the marching organizations themselves, who are imposing very strict discipline on their members and bands. But there is more to be done, particularly over the irresponsible, independent bands who play aggressive, arrogant, defiant and insulting music.

What do you plan to do after retirement? Would you like to remain in Northern Ireland, or would that pose too many security problems?

I cannot ever see myself being permanently removed from Northern Ireland. This is my home.

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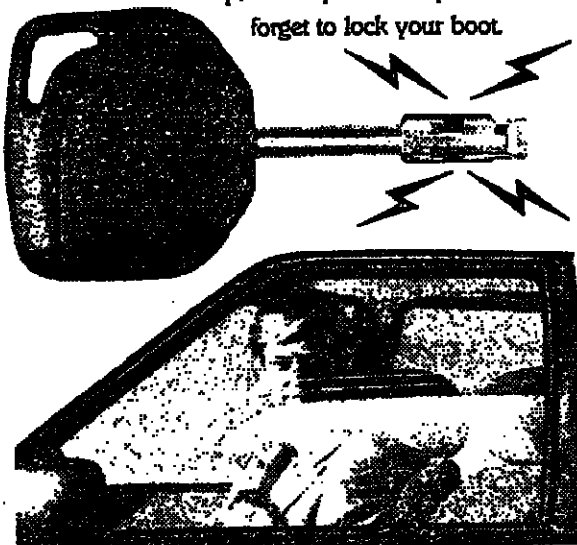
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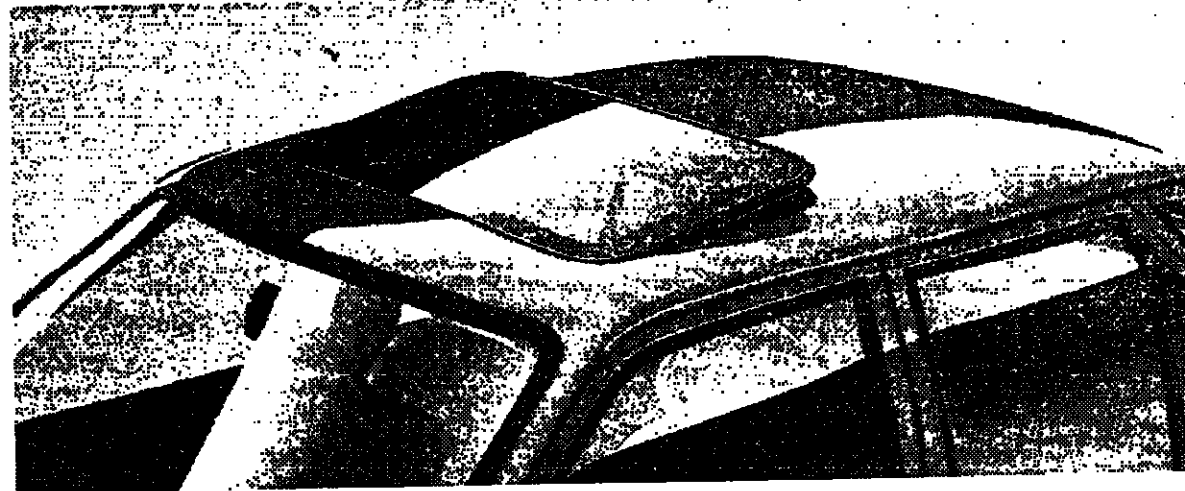
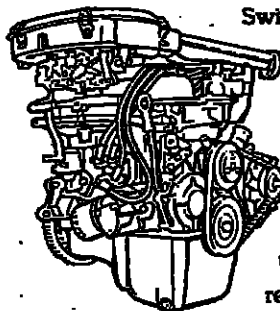
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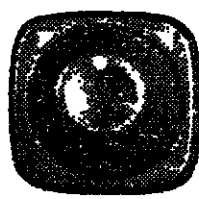
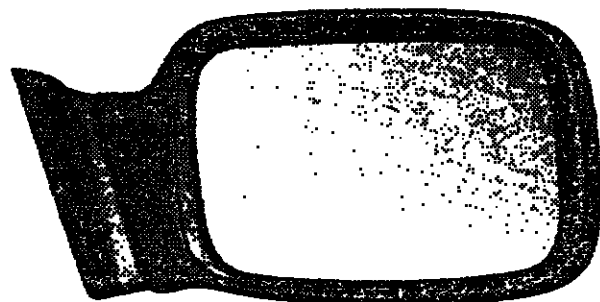
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## SPECTRUM

## Portrait of the artist . . .



THE LETTERS OF T.S. ELIOT

## PART 1

subsequently been granted permission to quote from his correspondence, which makes the appearance of the first volume the more historic. We owe the publication of these letters solely to the gentle persistence of Valerie Eliot.

When she married him in 1957, after serving as his secretary at Faber & Faber for eight years, he voiced the view that his correspondence should never be published. Attempting to change his mind, she inserted poets' letters into the reading she gave him every evening. "Finally," she remembers, "one evening he burst out laughing and said: 'All right, you win!'"

She has spent the last eight years amassing his letters from a variety of sources, sorting and editing them into a major work which will eventually comprise at least four volumes. The first covers the period from 1898, when he was aged 15, to the publication of *The Waste Land* in 1922. It casts new light on Eliot's first marriage, his friendship with his fellow American poet Ezra Pound and his early struggles to establish a literary reputation and earn a living.

Eliot was born in St Louis, Missouri, on September 26, 1888, and educated at Harvard, the Sorbonne and Merton College, Oxford. In 1915 he decided to settle in England, encouraged by Pound, and that same year he married Vivien Haigh-Wood, an artist's daughter. Eliot's first major poem, "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock", was published in the same month as his marriage, June.

Though dedicated to a literary career, Eliot still had to make a living. Constantly short of money, he acquired a steady job that would give him financial security and time to pursue his writing.

Pound was among those who viewed such employment as a waste of the poet's time, and laid an elaborate plan to extricate Eliot from it — a plan which was to lead to considerable embarrassment for Eliot in the very month of the publication of *The Waste Land*.

But it is as he found the job in question — one that might perhaps ordinarily be considered inappropriate for a man of letters, yet to which he was to form an unexpected attachment — that we join him in this first of five extracts from *The Letters of T.S. Eliot*.

March 21, 1917

My dearest mother . . . I am in much better spirits than I have been for some time past. A friend of the Haigh-Woods (his wife's family) is a very successful banker, and he gave me an introduction to Lloyds Bank . . . I am now earning two pounds ten shillings a week for sitting in an office from 9.15 to 5 with an hour for lunch, and tea served in the office. This of course is not a princely salary, but there are good prospects of a rise as I become more useful. Perhaps it will surprise you to hear that I enjoy the work. It is not nearly so fatiguing as schoolteaching, and is more interesting. I have a desk and a filing cabinet in a small room with another man. The filing cabinet is my province, for it contains the balance sheets of all the foreign banks with which Lloyds does business. These balances I file and tabulate in such a way as to show the progress or decline of every bank from year to year . . . The work is very interesting to me, and also, when 5 o'clock comes it is over, and I can think about my writing . . .

It is a great satisfaction to me to have regular work, and I can do my own work much the better for it . . .

To his sister Charlotte he wrote on the same day:

The war has at least brought variety into our lives. I am at present combining the activities of journalist, lecturer and financier. During the daytime I am now employed at Lloyds Bank as a stop-gap. Lloyds is one of the banks with largest foreign connections and I am busy tabulating balance sheets of foreign banks . . . My ideal is to know the assets and liabilities (of every bank abroad that Lloyds deals with) for ten years past!

On March 23 he wrote to Graham Wallis, a professor at the London School of Economics who had helped him.

I am now in the Foreign department of Lloyds bank, living in hopes of a rise in salary . . . I should like to think that I shall come to learn something of that extraordinary science of banking, if I can grasp any of it . . .

In a letter to his cousin, Eleanor Hinkley, with the same date, he expanded on his new job: I sit in a small office with a mahogany desk and a tall filing cabinet, and feel much more important than my salary warrants . . . Not that I know anything

Thomas Stearns Eliot is one of the most important figures of 20th-century English literature. Since his death in 1965, his poetry, plays and literary criticism have continued to enjoy enormous critical and popular acclaim, his admirers ranging from new generations of students unravelling the allusions of *The Waste Land* to West End and Broadway audiences beguiled by the musical *Cats*.

Now his huge worldwide audience has a unique opportunity to look into the mind of the master with the publication of the first volume of his letters, edited by his widow, Valerie Eliot, to mark the centenary of his birth next week.

Eliot was adamant in his lifelong opposition to the idea of a biography — and, indeed, no biographer has



Nine-to-five man: Eliot found banking "not nearly so fatiguing" as teaching. And at 5 o'clock it was over, and "I can think about my writing"

making occupation — of a sort that will leave his mind and brain fresh enough to produce good literature, and not have to depend on writing for money at all . . .

Soon afterwards, there was an unexpected development for Eliot the banker. On May 13 he told his mother:

Lately, having brought up to date the piece of work I was doing at the bank, I have been set to watch another man and have him explain his work to me. I have had about a week of this. On Thursday morning he was reading me a letter from his brother in France, when some one came in and said that a lady wanted to speak to him outside. He was out of the room for about five minutes, and when he came in said briefly, "my brother's been killed." He was awfully cut up about it, and was absent from the office for the rest of the week. Meanwhile I had to do his work for him, and as it is rather important, I felt the responsibility rather heavy on me. However, I referred all doubtful points to a superior, and I think I got through without making any mistakes; if so it ought to redound to my credit. But coming so suddenly it was quite exhausting . . .

Sunday, May 20, 1917

My dearest Mother . . . I am going to have a sort of promotion tomorrow — whether it will bring any immediate rise of salary I don't know. I said that I had been put on to help another man at his work. Now he is to do something

else, and I am to do what he was doing. It is quite an interesting post, and involves the handling of bills and cheques often for very large amounts, and receiving and sending of money by cable. The work during the day is rather irregular — often for an hour or more in the morning there is nothing to do at all, and I pull out a Spanish grammar which I keep by me and study away at that (when I get to read Spanish easily I think I will take up Danish or Portuguese). Then from half past one things begin coming in, and as all the money has to be "cleared" by three o'clock, there is a rush. After that there is the cabling, and the letter writing, and after four one can usually take it easy again. I don't know that it is etiquette for me to go into any further details. The bank is so short-handed now that there is a good chance of moving about the office and learning various branches of the business . . .

June 13, 1917

My dear father . . . The man who taught me my job has gone on his holiday, and I have full control of it now. All the money coming in for foreign banks ("Correspondents") passes through my hands, and I also have charge of documents (bills of lading etc) to be delivered against payment (one for fifty bales of old clothes imported from Rotterdam, over which I had some correspondence with a Jewish lady in White-chapel). I have had to find a good



Mother and son: "I can influence London opinion and English literature in a better way," he wrote to her

many things out for myself. At a time like the present one has much more opportunity of stepping into important work and having an interesting job. The foreign work is I believe the most interesting part of banking, especially at the present time, when one can from time to time see very big things happening in which one plays a small part without really knowing what is going on . . .

There was one drawback, however. On July 23, Eliot told Eleanor Hinkley that he was

... consigning vast sums of money to various destinations, writing letters to banks in such places as Toronto, Japan, Copenhagen, Mauritius, or Buenos Aires. I feel very important, and should feel more so if I got more money from it . . .

By this time, Eliot was becoming recognized as an important literary figure. His first collection of poetry, *Prufrock and Other Observations*, was published in July 1917 and in that same year, as an established literary critic, he became assistant editor of the magazine *The Egoist*. In 1919 his second collection, *Poems*, was to be published, hand-printed by Leonard and Virginia Woolf at the Hogarth Press. Eliot was then presented with a dilemma, which he explained to his old Harvard philosophy professor, J.H. Woods:

April 21, 1919

My dear Dr Woods . . . When I first settled in England my ma-

terial ambitions were toward a literary editorship. I only went into a Bank as a stop gap until I became sufficiently well known to get the sort of offer I wanted. Now that I am well known I have had the offer and find that I don't want it any longer. I have been offered the assistant-editorship of the *Athenaeum* at a very good salary and I have declined it. This for two kinds of reason.

The first is that I have got on very well in Banking, and although I have not yet anywhere near as good a salary as the *Athenaeum* offered me (it was £500 a year) I have lately been pushed into a post of some importance which offers fairly lucrative prospects, and interesting work in economics and foreign affairs. I suppose also I take some self-satisfaction in having carried off a *tour de force* in succeeding with an occupation apparently so incongruous. Also I like the men I have to deal with, and they have been kind to me.

The other reason is more ideal. I think that my position in English letters is all the stronger for my not being associated with any periodical as an employee. Journalism is a profession like any other, and it has no more to do with literary art than any other occupation. This is a cardinal point. In writing for a paper one is writing for a public, and the best work, the only work that in the end counts, is written for oneself. If one has to earn a living, therefore, the safest occupa-

tion is that most remote from the arts.

To his mother he had written on March 29:

A weekly which is practically a new one, and which must build up a new circulation, is a great venture. If it failed I should have to begin a new struggle — in journalism. I should be worrying all the time about whether it would succeed. The bank work offers prospects of a very good salary. I know the people and like them, and they like me very much. I know where I am with them . . .

I felt that the constant turning out of "copy" for a weekly paper would exhaust me for genuine creative work. It would never be my first interest, any more than finance is. Finance I can get away from at the end of a day; but review writing would stay by me . . . I could not turn it out mechanically and then go to my own work . . .

As it is, I occupy rather a privileged position. I am out of the intrigues and personal hatreds of journalism, and everyone respects me for working in a bank. My social position is quite as good as it would be as editor of a paper. I only write what I want to now — and everyone knows that anything I do write is good. I can influence London opinion and English literature in a better way. I am known to be disinterested . . . There is a small and select public which regards me as the best living critic, as well as the best living poet, in England . . . I really think that I have far more influence on English letters than any other American has ever had, unless it be Henry James . . .

Ezra Pound, though, had other ideas for his friend, and launched a scheme intended to raise money for an arts fund that would help to give Eliot enough financial security to leave the bank and devote himself to writing. Pound called this venture the *Bel Esprit*, and an early indication of his desire to help came in June 1920, when Eliot wrote to him in Paris to outline the terms on which he felt he would be able to give up banking.

Dear Ez . . . Private and confidential: Bank £500 including bonus elsewhere not much at present praps £50 p.a. I want £800 a year at least, and must provide for old age. I could write at least one article a week if not at bank. I find lectures (not giving any this year) much more fatiguing than banking in proportion to the time. Should of course like 6 mo. abroad. But in any case must have flat in London . . .

For some time afterwards, however, Pound, who had left England for good in 1920, seems to have been absorbing himself in the literary life of Paris. In May 1921 Eliot wrote to John Quinn, an American lawyer who had been of considerable assistance to him:

I have had no news whatever from Pound, beyond two postcards with no address, since he left this country. He appears to be avoiding communication with England, and to consider the country hopeless. I hope to see him in Paris at some time during the summer or autumn . . .

Before that he became involved in a new magazine venture for which Lady Rothermere was providing finance. It was to be a quarterly review, which Eliot would edit. Vivien Eliot was sceptical, writing to Scofield Thayer, her husband's old school friend and the editor of the *American literary magazine*, *The Dial*:

July 20, 1921

... so far, nothing in the least definite has been done by Lady Rothermere. She seems to be anxious to postpone any positive action, for private reasons . . . (In my own opinion there is nothing in the whole business). However, the one definite utterance I can report, from several sources, is that she does not wish or intend to amalgamate in any journal or to spill her cash for the cause of Literature . . .

But by late August 1921, Eliot was able to tell the writer Sydney Schiff: I have seen Mr Broad, and have had him draw up a letter which Lady Rothermere has now returned signed. I confess I feel more worried than anything, and shall not get any pleasure from the

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## SPECTRUM

## ... as a young banker

Continued from previous page

paper until I have seen enough issues appear to believe it a success...

Erna Pound saw the project as a way of freeing Eliot from what he saw as a job that was beneath his friend. He wrote on March 14, 1932, saying he wanted nothing to do with the new magazine, except in certain circumstances:

I absolutely refused to have anything to do with another projected English review (only last week) unless they wd guarantee to provide you with enough to get you out of your bank. I am not the least interested in any scheme concerning you which has not that for its aim...

Of course if Lady R. is willing to co-operate with me in a larger scheme which wd mean getting you out of your bank, and allowing you to give up your whole time to writing, I might reconsider...

You may show her this letter. In fact that is the simplest way for you to present the matter to her

I want definitely to know that you have an engagement in writing re/

(a) your salary, of which I want to know the amount

(b) that you are to have absolute control [sic] of the contents, choice unimpeded, of what goes into the review

(c) guarantee of three years duration of the review under these conditions.

I want to hear directly from Lady Rothemere, that she will help me in my endeavour to get you out of Lloyds and to make proper arrangements for providing you with suitable leisure for writing.

It is rather odd your writing at just this time. I had not intended to say anything to you about the scheme until I had got it working

I set down the following as the minimum conditions for my collaboration in proposed review: 1. That T.S. Eliot be endowed for life, at such a rate per year as will enable him to leave his job in Lloyds bank, and give his entire time to literature, and that this shall imply no lien whatever on his time.

Note: the problem before the

writer in our time is how to live without turning out rubbish that will sell. The greatest waste in anglo-sax letters at the moment is the waste of Eliot's talent...

Eliot was somewhat mystified by the idea of the Bel Esprit fund. On May 17 he wrote to another friend, the writer and literary journalist Richard Aldington:

I simply do not know what Erna has in mind, except what his letters tell me. I have had another letter from him, not referring to Bel Esprit, but a very nice one, about the Review...

And in June he again wrote to Aldington, displaying considerable scepticism about Pound's search for subscribers to Bel Esprit:

As you probably know, I went to Verona and had about two days with Erna. He was extremely delightful, but I must say that the scheme which we discussed is at present in such a nebulous state that the time has not yet come either for accusing me of excessive cautiousness...

Erna says that the kind of subscribers whom he is likely to get in France and in America are people of small means who could not afford to put down bonds: in fact he says that some of them have only guaranteed a subscription for five years. He was very vague as to the methods being used in America. He appears to have delegated two or three women in New York and had also written to Quinn... (Pound was seeking 30 guarantors of £10 a year for an indefinite period.) His idea of the financial machinery seems to be that people in America should send cheques to him and that he should pass them on to me as received.

Altogether the whole thing is very unsatisfactory, and unless a dignified committee can be formed immediately I see no hope for it whatever. Of course until some definite and reasonable estimate can be formed both of the income, tenure and security, there is nothing that I can either accept or reject. I see no advantage to myself in an indefinite income for five or ten years only.

The situation is embarrassing and fatiguing to me in spite of the motives, which I appreciate... I think you will agree with me... that the method proposed by

To Pound himself Eliot wrote on July 19:

Cher Erna... I don't think 300 a year however is a living income for me, especially with vague guarantees, unless some very definite way is shown me of getting another 300 by not too close or bestial labour. I shall not stand in the way of your finding out just how much money can be got and how many people will give it for



Eliot revealed concern about Pound's fund to Lady Ottoline Morrell

Erna is rather bordering on the precarious and slightly undignified charity. At the bank I am at least independent of the people whom I know, and a doubtful income, which I should be obliged to attempt to double by literary work would not be of the slightest advantage from anyone's point of view...

Pound began to distribute circulars for the information of prospective subscribers. On July 28 Eliot wrote to him:

As for the circular I do not suppose that you wish any comments from me and I suppose that it is already in circulation. If so I trust that it will, as it requests, be circulated privately only; if I was

doing such a thing myself I should have omitted the name of Lloyds Bank. The other point that occurs to me is that the less of my private circumstances that need be issued, so much the better; even when such private circumstances are accurately reported...

He added a postscript:

If this Circular has not gone out, will you please delete Lloyds Bank, to the mention of which I strongly object. If it is stated so positively that Lloyds Bank interfered with literature, Lloyds Bank would have a perfect right to infer that literature interfered with Lloyds Bank. Please see my position at the Bank before I know what is best. They would certainly object if they saw this. If this business has any more publicity I shall be forced to make a public repudiation of it and refuse to have anything more to do with it.

Eliot also confided his worries to Lady Ottoline Morrell:

My dear Ottoline... I have preferred not to think much about the Bel Esprit. I have been very much impressed by the kindness of my friends and their untiring efforts, but of course the publicity is painful, and I cannot help feeling that I cannot have anything to do with it myself, and in fact must pretend to know nothing about it. Sometimes I simply want to escape from the whole thing and run away...

I need hardly say that this is a confidential letter - what I have said would be certain to be misunderstood by most people and would give the impression that I was ungracious and ungrateful. The last thing I want to do is to offend against or hurt the feelings of my good friends who have toiled so hard and disinterestedly for me. But I am sure you will understand that appreciation of this kindness is part of the pain and embarrassment that I feel...

Pound continued to press him on whether he would accept money from the Bel Esprit. Eliot replied on November 15:

Dear Erna... Of course I want to leave the Bank, and of course the prospect of staying there for the rest of my life is abominable to me... If I had only myself to consider, I should not bother about guarantees for a moment: I

could always earn my own living. But I am responsible toward Vivien in more than the ordinary way. I have made a great many mistakes, which are largely the cause of her present catastrophic state of health, and also it must be remembered that she kept me from returning to America where I should have become a professor and probably never written another line of poetry, so that in that respect she should be endowed... In the bank, I am assured £500 a year and perhaps more, and in case of death a widow's pension increasing according to the size of the salary.

I will leave the Bank as soon as I have such guarantees - for my life or for Vivien's life - as would satisfy a solicitor. If the contributors cannot give such guarantees, then they are people who ought not to be in such an enterprise at all...

As for the publicity, his worst fears were confirmed when, on November 16, the Liverpool Post revealed the existence of Bel Esprit, which it credited with permitting Eliot to write The Waste Land. Eliot wrote to Richard Aldington, with whom he had recently fallen out:

You should realise as well as I what has made possible the appearance of such a libel and you ought to know as well as I from what source it is likely to have emanated...

And to Pound:

I am enclosing a copy of a cutting from the Liverpool Post which I have received tonight and which I shall place in the hands of my solicitors for immediate action... you ought to know... from what sources it is likely to have emanated [Aldington]... I need not point out how calamitous these statements may be for me...

Then to the editor of the Liverpool Post:

My attention has been called to two paragraphs about myself in the issue of the Liverpool Post of the 16th of this month. The two paragraphs contain a number of statements which are quite untrue.

No such collection or presentation as that mentioned ever took place... I have not received £800 or any part of such sum, nor have I received any sum from "Bel Esprit", nor have I left the bank. The "Bel Esprit" scheme in the

manifesto referred to by your correspondent is not in existence with my consent or approval. Finally the appearance of my poem... is not the result of any scheme whatever...

The newspaper apologized, but there was a further humiliation, as Eliot told Virginia Woolf on December 4, 1932:

I have also received an anonymous letter, stating that the author has heard that a collection is being made for me and that although the author's means are very small, no one has ever appealed to his charity in vain. He therefore enclosed four three halfpenny stamps and subscribes himself 'Your Well-wisher'...

Eliot later accepted that Aldington had not been responsible for the newspaper story. But for him that was the end of Bel Esprit. He remained at the bank until 1925, when he became a director of the publishers Faber & Faber, where he was to become one of the great authoritative voices in English literature.

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Extracted from The Letters of T.S. Eliot, Volume 1 1898-1922, published by Faber & Faber on September 26 (£25).

## TOMORROW

## The making of The Waste Land

The publishers are offering Times readers a voucher worth £3, which applies to the UK only and is limited to one voucher per purchase. Details will appear at the end of the series.

## SCIENCE REPORT

## Danger of ozone pollution

A radical review of measures to control urban air pollution seems likely if the findings of a new report are confirmed. The report, in the current issue of *Science*, shows that hydrocarbon gases produced by woodlands are a major contributor to dangerously high levels of ozone at ground level.

Ozone is produced when hydrocarbons react with nitrogen oxides - produced by motor vehicles and industry - in the presence of sunlight. At ground level, it is a threat to human health. High levels can cause acute respiratory problems. There are also indications, tentative at the moment,

that prolonged exposure can lead to permanent lung damage.

The report, by William Chameides and colleagues at Georgia Tech in Atlanta, Georgia, is based on a detailed study of ozone production in the Atlanta metropolitan area, coupled with satellite data.

Despite two decades of anti-pollution measures largely directed against industrially-produced hydrocarbon gases, ozone levels in Atlanta have risen slightly. Although Atlanta has a population of two million, about 57 per cent of the metropolitan area is wooded. The importance of

these woods as sources of natural hydrocarbons - and their significant role in ozone pollution - has been ignored until now. But Chameides says: "If we are to successfully reduce ozone pollution in our cities we will have to develop an ozone control strategy that accounts for these natural hydrocarbons."

Chameides calls for a switch of emphasis from hydrocarbons to nitrogen oxides in future pollution control. Man-made emissions account for nearly all nitrogen oxides in cities, while hydrocarbons come from both human activities and the environment. Woodlands on their own do not produce ozone: only when the woodland hydrocarbons mix with man-made nitrogen oxide.

The link between man-made hydrocarbons and ozone was established in the Fifties, during laboratory simulations of Los Angeles smog. This helped pave the way for Congress's Clean Air Act Amendments in 1977, which forced cuts in the emission of both hydrocarbon and nitrogen oxide. However, many questions about the relative contributions of both types of pollutant to ozone production have since remained open. Bodies such as the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) have tended to concentrate on man-made hydrocarbons rather than on nitrogen oxides, but the discovery of significant natural hydrocarbon emissions may now prompt the EPA and other bodies to change tack, and devote more attention to nitrogen oxide control.

Urban ozone is chemically identical to the ozone in the

stratosphere, 30,000 ft up, that shields life from the Sun's damaging ultraviolet rays. But chemical reactions in the stratosphere are different from those nearer the ground. While ozone in the stratosphere is beneficial, it poses serious problems at ground level: it is a strong oxidizing agent and accelerates the production of acids from industrial pollutants such as nitrogen oxides and sulphur dioxide. This can speed up damage to buildings as well as animals and plants.

Sunlight is vital for accelerating the production of ozone from nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons; higher air temperatures also promote natural hydrocarbon emissions from trees, intensifying the effect. If winds are light, pollutants have little chance to dissipate, and the ozone produced tends to stay where it is - in the cities. This year's hot, sultry summer on the eastern seaboard of the US has been ideal for urban ozone production, and Chameides notes that this summer's ozone levels in Atlanta have been among the highest on record.

Reducing the amount of man-made nitrogen oxides is the obvious next step. These are produced by combustion both in cars and power stations. Nitrogen and oxygen in the atmosphere combine at high temperatures to produce the oxides. But reducing emissions at source depends on finding ways to burn fuels at lower temperature, or getting round combustions altogether.

Henry Gee

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## A TIMES EXCLUSIVE OFFER



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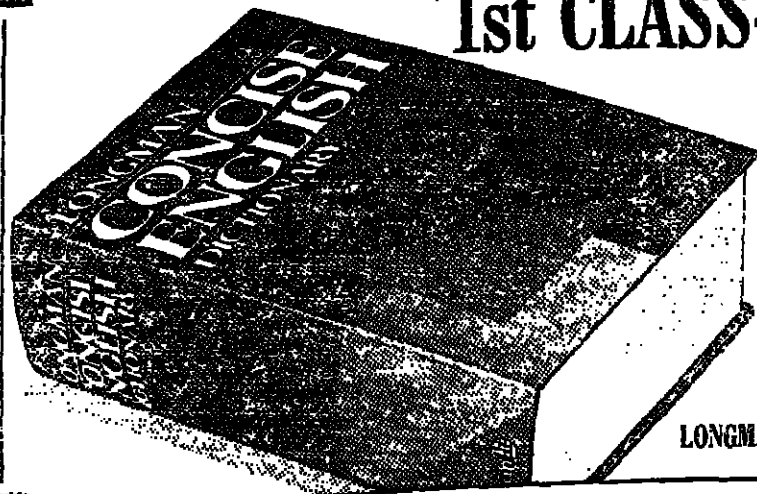
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## TIMES DIARY

MARTIN FLETCHER

### Torquay

The new Social and Liberal Democrats may have a surprise visitor to their first annual conference at Blackpool next weekend. If he comes, he can hardly expect a rapturous reception. I am talking about John Cartwright, the MP of whom most SLD members probably thought they had seen the last when, amid great acrimony, he spurned merger and threw in his lot with the Day at Torquay and the breakaway SDP earlier this year.

Cartwright, now SDP president, is in cahoots with David Alton, the dissident SLD MP who has risked the wrath of his party leader, Paddy Ashdown, by saying publicly that the two feuding centre parties must reach some sort of agreement if they are not to destroy each other. This, of course, is music to the SDP's ears, as it has been saying just that for months. There was talk at the weekend of Alton making a last-minute journey to Torquay to address a fringe meeting at the SDP conference, but it was through the idea now for Cartwright to address a fringe meeting at Blackpool which Alton and possibly Alex Carlile, MP, would sponsor.

Given the SDP's parious standing in the opinion polls, the award for the most relevant fringe meeting at Torquay must surely go to the SDP's Christian Forum. It was entitled "Hope Out of Despair".

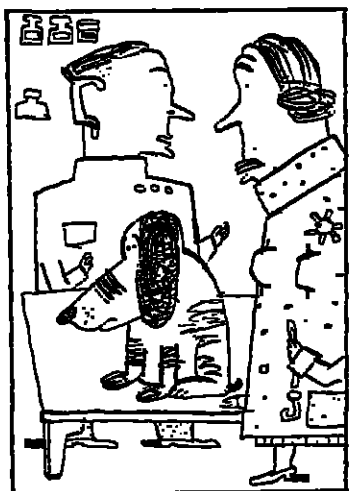
The SDP has some justification for claiming to be a party of principle: it refuses to run its conference according to the dictates of the BBC, which asked it to change the timing of Dr Owen's leader's speech this morning because of a clash with Olympic coverage. Nor did it give in to another example of BBC high-handedness. The television cameras squatted in the main auditorium. At 5.20pm on Saturday a BBC bigwig sent a note to Cartwright, who is chairing the conference, telling him the SDP would be billed for the extra electricity if, as looked possible, the session ran beyond its scheduled 5.30pm finish. Cartwright replied immediately, asking if the BBC wanted him to make this extraordinary demand public by putting the matter to a vote. He heard no more.

"Smoking Is Not Recommended" said the signs in the conference centre. This was evidently felt to be too wishy-washy for a party that eschews fudge and compromise. New notices say that smoking is forbidden.

Despite the election of countless worthies to be vice-presidents, the SDP has really only three names to conjure with — those of its MPs, Owen, Cartwright and Rosie Barnes. The notion that they are their party's only star turns is unfortunately reinforced by the fact that in the out-of-bounds area behind the stage in the Torquay conference centre is a row of four dressing rooms, with mirrors, basins, bright lights and make-up facilities. One has been allocated to the conference organizers. Each of the MPs has his/her own, with name on the door.

The conference organizers have been making great efforts to dispel the notion that the SDP is a David Owen fan club. While Paddy Ashdown, for example, will make at least seven speeches during the SLD conference, Owen is speaking only three times at Torquay. However, the conference booklet, somewhat underestimates these efforts. It has three titles on sale. They are *A United Kingdom, Personally Speaking*, and *Our NHS*, and yes, they are all by Dr Owen. In addition, anyone who takes out a subscription to the party newspaper is being offered a free copy of one of these books — signed by the author.

BARRY FANTONI



By party conference standards, the SDP's gathering is remarkably polite and free of rancour, if only because anyone who disagrees with Dr Owen has by now quit the party. This must come as a pleasant surprise to Baroness Stedman, the former Labour minister who became SDP leader in the Lords in March. In 1960 she was disgusted by the behaviour of the Labour left towards Hugh Gaitskell after his famous "Fight, fight and fight again" speech to the Labour conference. As a result, she had not attended a single party conference in the intervening 28 years until this one.

Owen likes to describe the SDP as the "rough and tender" party. This is reflected in its choice of Torquay for its conference. It is here partly for sentimental reasons — it had a hugely happy and successful Torquay conference three years ago when the Alliance was on 39 per cent in the opinion polls. However, the more hard-headed reason is that it probably has more members in Devon, Owen's own county, than anywhere else and they would not have far to travel. A respectable attendance was vital to show the country that the SDP is still a viable political party.

It has to be said, though, that party members are distinctly thin on the ground. Indeed, it would appear that the SDP is having difficulty even fulfilling all the various roles of a political party. As one would expect, the Tawney Society, the SDP's "think-tank", has taken a large stand at the conference to promote itself. To date this promotion has consisted of someone placing a handful of leaflets on a single bare table with a note saying: "We regret that due to staff shortage this stall will only be staffed periodically."

Clement Freud's Diary appears tomorrow.

Anatol Lieven assesses the latest upheaval in Burma

# Last ditch for the generals

The Burmese army has to a great extent been running the country for the past 26 years. Yesterday's "coup", therefore, hardly represents a shift in regime. The upper ranks of the Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP), whose rule has now formally been replaced, were deliberately chosen by General Ne Win from old comrades and loyal supporters in the army. The present coup seems to be a last attempt by these supporters to save the remnants of their power — or even their skins.

General Saw Maung, who has become chairman of the new ruling council, and his deputy, Lt-Gen Than Shwe, are both members of Ne Win's entourage, fighting soldiers — with a record of brutality in the wars against ethnic insurgents — promoted by him to high office.

Ne Win's hand may be behind this latest move, as it has been suspected of being behind most of the shifts and turns of BSPP policy over the past three months. His refusal to follow his formal resignation of power by leaving the country was a major reason for the opposition's distrust of apparent concessions offered by the government of Dr Maung Maung, now displaced.

Ne Win could, if he wished, get out. He is thought to have considerable funds in Switzerland. His close supporters, however, may well feel trapped, and

be gathering themselves for a last desperate struggle. The students have been demanding that several of them be put on trial for their part in repression.

The names include those of Saw Maung and of his old friend, General Sein Lwin, who is also still in the country. The latter's brutality in suppressing the March riots helped to precipitate the Burmese crisis. About 3,000 people died before he stepped down as Ne Win's successor last month. If Saw Maung is really determined to save his skin by trying to dominate events, that figure may have been only an overture to the Burmese tragedy.

The army has said that Dr Maung Maung's plan for multi-party elections remains its policy, and observers think that this may in fact be the case. On the other hand, there has been a clear hardening of the official stance against the demonstrators.

As yet, it is not clear if the army means to enforce the new curfew in Rangoon at the cost of a massacre. Many students are

clearly determined to continue their defiance at any cost. The opposition had already rejected Dr Maung Maung's plan for elections without a prior change of government.

Will the students still receive the level of popular support they have over the past month? The army must be hoping that the acute shortages of food and essential goods in the capital, and the increasing number of robberies, will mean that the mass of the population would be grateful for a return to peace and order.

There have been reports of the government releasing criminals from prison, and even organizing them, to cause mayhem, and of troops emptying food warehouses so as to be able to "sit out" a long period of popular unrest. In recent days this has seemed to have had some effect on people worn out by the strain of trying to keep alive and to guard their families and property. On the other hand, it would be hard to exaggerate the disgust now felt by most Burmese, at least in the

cities, with the record of the regime.

The army itself cannot escape shortages for ever. There have been reports of inability to feed units in outlying areas. The army command is doubtless hoping that such units, untainted by the events of the past month, can be used to suppress dissent in Rangoon, but it is possible that they too have been demoralized by the shortages.

The army commanders are probably also hoping to isolate the militant students from the divided political leadership of the opposition, and perhaps to widen its divisions still further. The army having bared its fangs, while restating the offer of multi-party democracy, the opposition may choose to avoid a bloody fight to the finish.

To bring down the new administration, it would be necessary to suborn large elements of the army. So far, this has not happened on any large scale. Two opposition leaders, however, are thought to retain influence in the army.

General Tin U was defence minister in the 1970s before being imprisoned for alleged involvement in a coup attempt. He was popular in the army, particularly so it is said, in the lower ranks. He said recently that he has the support of 60 per cent of the troops. He is close to U Nu, Burma's only democratically-elected prime minister, whose attempt to form an alternative interim government a week ago failed to take root.

The second is General Aung Gyi, Ne Win's right-hand man in the coup of 1962, who subsequently resigned in protest at growing autocracy, state socialism and the involvement of the army in government.

Aung Gyi apparently remained on good personal terms with Ne Win and other members of the regime. Earlier this year he wrote letters to Ne Win, which were subsequently published, criticizing the government's record, but ending "with everlasting respect and unending loyalty".

The "unending loyalty" of ex-

soldiers to the unity of the army may restrain them from trying to split it, and perhaps cause civil war. Because independence from Britain was gained partly as a result of the formation of Burmese independent forces in the Second World War, the army has played a key role ever since. U Nu was a soldier, and even Aung San Suu Kyi, reported to be closest to the students, is appealing to the army by recalling that her father was its founder.

There is therefore considerable potential basis for a settlement if the army command, however brutalized by 40 years of anti-insurgent warfare, can refrain from enforcing its curfew. It must also demonstrate a sincere desire for an interim government involving all the different political forces, despite its long involvement with a disgraced regime.

It would be wise to do so, because apart from everything else, the country is bankrupt. West Germany has cut off all aid, and Japan may be close to doing so.

Burma went through a period of total chaos before, in the late 1940s, when ethnic insurgents even captured Mandalay — as they may do so again if full civil war breaks out. But at least then the country could feed itself. Today, the result would probably be both savage violence and mass starvation.

Bernard Levin

# Botha's heart of darkness

There is a man in South Africa called Raymond Suttner, who has just been released from prison on "compassionate grounds". Let us examine the extent of the compassion which grips the rulers of that country, for it may be that what they call compassion is known elsewhere under a different name.

Mr Suttner is 43 years old, and by profession an academic in the field of law. At university, he took part in the activities of the National Union of South African Students; at the age of 23 he became a lecturer in law at Cape Town University. He subsequently spent 18 months in Britain doing research in legal matters, and when he returned to South Africa he went back to his university law teaching. But at some point in his stay in Britain, he had decided to take part in the work of the banned African National Congress.

There was no suggestion that he had engaged in or advocated violence; nevertheless, largely because he refused to renounce his principles and insisted that his opposition to apartheid could not be demonstrated without breaking the law, he was sentenced to seven and a half years' imprisonment.

For those who defy South Africa's evil from the dock itself there is no hope of remission or parole; Suttner served his entire sentence, being released in 1983. With remarkable courage, the authorities at Witwatersrand University at once appointed him to a research post, and a few months later, in January 1984, to the position of senior law lecturer. He is, it must be stressed, a serious legal scholar, with many learned publications to his credit.

He returned to his opposition to apartheid, though this time within the law; he worked towards the establishment of legal mass organizations dedicated to the end of apartheid, busying himself in the work of the United Democratic Front, which at that time was not proscribed, though it has been since.

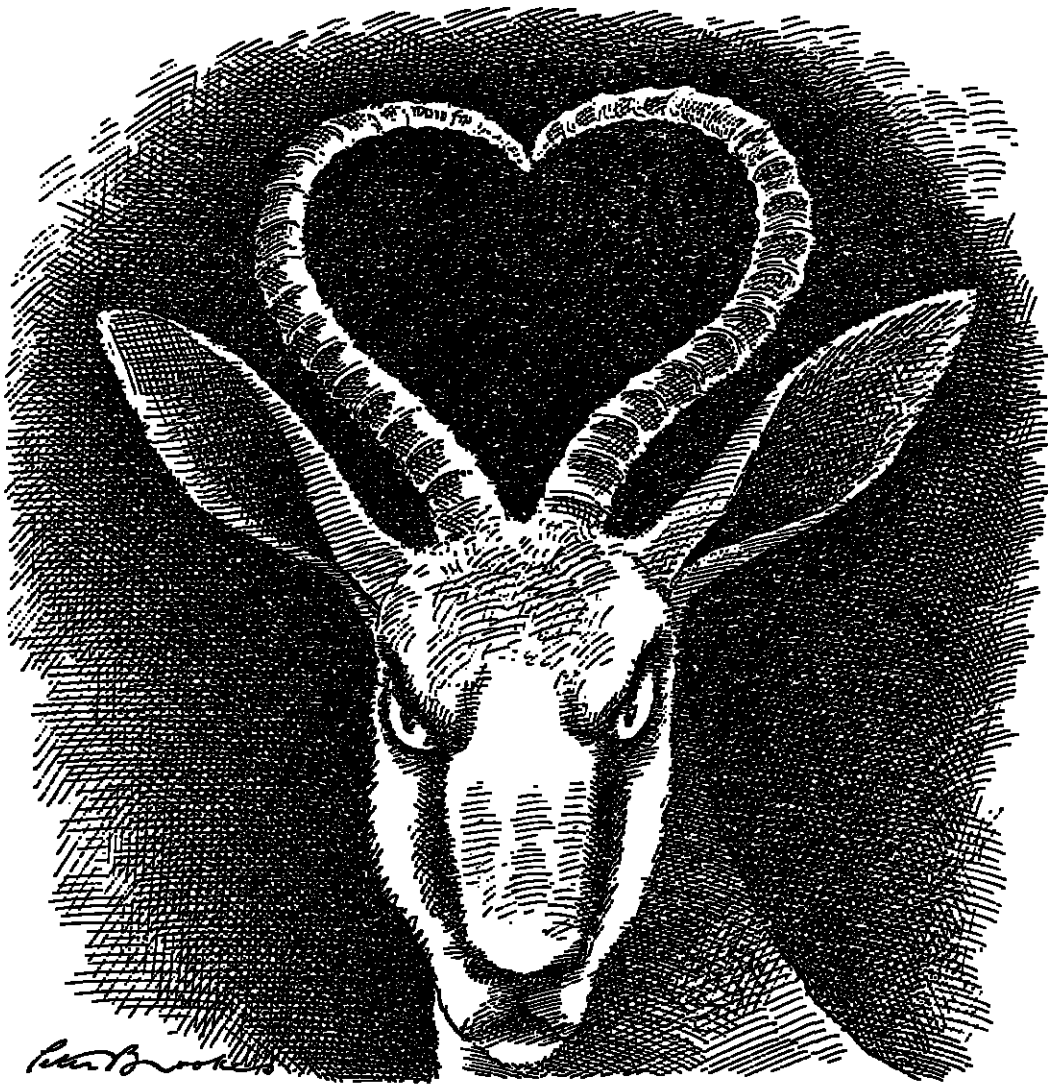
In July, 1985, the South African government declared a state of emergency, following

prolonged resistance to increasingly harsh apartheid measures. More than 20,000 people were detained (victims who are detained under a state of emergency have no legal rights — no charge need be made against them, nor can they demand a trial, nor are they told of what they are accused). During the state of emergency Suttner "went underground", like many others who had not been detained but who wished to continue opposing apartheid, particularly in the United Democratic Front. In February 1986 the state of emergency was lifted, and Suttner (and others) emerged into daylight.

On June 12, a new state of emergency was proclaimed by the South African government, and another round-up of the government's opponents began; over the two emergencies there were eventually some 25,000 detainees, 40 per cent of whom were under 18 years of age. (It has subsequently been revealed that the detained children were treated with special brutality.)

On the day of the proclamation Suttner was due to fly to Harare to give two lectures at the University of Zimbabwe. He was seized at the airport under the powers given to the police under the emergency, and imprisoned, without trial or even charge.

Throughout his imprisonment, which lasted almost two and a half years, Suttner was held in solitary confinement (except for a period of nine months early in his ordeal). Neither he nor anybody else has ever been given any reason for his incarceration. In June 1987 he took the initiative; he made a legal application for his release. The court rejected his claim, and one aspect of the judgment is of particular interest; the judges admitted that they specifically took into account, in turning down his plea, the fact that he would not renounce his principles and confess that he had been in the wrong. (This is a familiar South African proceeding, as it has always been, of course, in Soviet and other Eastern European show trials; the judges demand



not only confession, but self-inculpation. There is good reason to believe that Suttner's original sentence of seven and a half years was to have been substantially less, until he refused to renounce his beliefs.)

For many months, Suttner was the only remaining white person still detained under the emergency laws. It is illegal in South Africa to describe anything pertaining to the circumstances and condition of those who are, or have been, in prison; fortunately, President Botha's writ does not run as far as my desk, so I can reveal that after so many months in solitary Suttner's mental health began to

give rise to serious concern. Doctors who examined him said he should be removed to a hospital for mental disorders; there is a secure one available, but the authorities were adamant that they would not remove him from solitary confinement, let alone prison.

But there is more than that to tell; he was given medication which made his condition worse, in the form of drugs which have harmful consequences if they are given over a prolonged period. He was fed these drugs for a year. Even the government-appointed psychiatrist who examined him recommended transfer to a hospital (where, among other things,

he would presumably get drugs which would help rather than harm him).

There were many eloquent and powerful pleas for Mr Suttner's liberty; they came from civil rights organizations, lawyers, academics, churchmen and others. One, from the Dean of the Faculty of Law at Witwatersrand University, Professor June Sinclair, was not only eloquent and powerful, but also singularly courageous, because she must know that the authorities would not hesitate to detain her, too, indefinitely; yet knowing that, she nevertheless published a statement which included this passage:

Suddenly, compassion rose in Botha's heart; Suttner was released, as abruptly as he had been arrested, and with no reason given — let alone a reason for his original imprisonment. But the nature of the compassion shown is striking; under it, he is forbidden to enter any institution of learning (so there goes his career), he is under house arrest every day between 6pm and 6am, he must report twice a day to the police, and in the hours of his house arrest he may never have more than four people in his home at any one time.

It does sometimes seem that the South African government is not only its own worst enemy, but that it takes elaborate pains to invite more enmity than even its most implacable opponents can conjure up. It is possible to see the logic in many of its vilest actions, and at the same time to see why such logic is pursued in the teeth of condemnation throughout the world; Botha believes that his policies are right, and that making concessions will inevitably lead in the end to the fall of his entire system.

But it is quite impossible for anyone to see what logic or meaning there is in the case of Raymond Suttner, which could have achieved nothing for President Botha but opprobrium from abroad (and from the more courageous spirits within), without any gain in security or in anything else.

It occurs to me that if the torment that Mr Suttner suffered in prison should finally drive him mad, he will be in distinguished company.

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Commentary • ROBIN OAKLEY

# Labour drives a wedge

For both segments of what used to be the Alliance the purity has gone. No longer is there a public sense that they might conceivably be different from other politicians. They are in a mess.

But, like the dog walking on its hind legs, it is not the quality of the proceedings which is striking at the SDP conference in Torquay. It is the fact that they are taking place at all.

When the Alliance split, Dr Owen and his closest associates seriously doubted if they could keep the SDP going. Their opponents on the merger question asserted that there would be no question of them being allowed to keep the name. Legal action was threatened over the logo.

But legitimacy has been retained. No one is presenting the SDP in its latest form as a pirate band conducting an illicit operation. Without a quiver, TV commentators refer to the SDP's eighth conference.

What we have seen so far, though, is shell rather than substance. It still looks something like the real thing but there is not much to bite on. The floor has defeated the platform a number of times, consciously or subconsciously helping to destroy the image of a one-man band. But it is more seminar than conference.

Though Dr Owen is pleased that the party genuinely tussled over the Government's education reform bill in Saturday's debate, accepting some of it and

rejecting some, where other opposition parties have spurned the whole thing, attendance has been thin. And quantity counts as well as quality.

The media have given Dr Owen and his party the benefit of the doubt this year despite their 3 per cent showing in the polls. They will not be there in the same strength next year unless there is real evidence of advance, and, with less publicity, the SDP could then become locked in a downward spiral.

The party cannot remain viable on a membership of only 30,000, and Dr Owen concedes that they are living dangerously, desperately dependent on making a good show at by-elections. The membership, he says, is holding its own but not surging, as it needs to before January when subscriptions will not be renewed. The SDP will fight the 1989 European elections not with any hope of winning a seat but simply for the free mailings.

Within the SDP there are stirrings from an impatient right wing anxious to set out after the votes of Sun readers with a more robust, less civilized style, and a "live it difference" approach designed to show up at every opportunity where they part company with their former Alliance partner.

Dr Owen concedes major differences, not only on defence but on willingness to redistribute wealth. But he still wants to work with any Liberals prepared to work with him and refuses to get

involved in slanging matches. He is now spending much more time, however, talking about the Labour Party, having made it clear that he will never, ever join the Tories. Labour today, he points out, is not the same party which he and others left in 1981 on the three issues of defence, Europe and the social market. Labour has now come round to Europe, it has started talking about the social market and, he predicts, it will abandon unilateralism too as the prospect of a fourth election disaster concentrates minds. He believes that realignment is a serious possibility and he wants to keep the SDP in being to participate in that realignment. His single most fervent political ambition now is to see the introduction of proportional representation.

That is what drives him about the Ashdown/SLD strategy of seeking to wipe out Labour. They are engaged, he says, in adversarial politics when those who seek PR must first teach the British public that parties can work together. And he dismisses the hope of anyone reducing Labour's vote below 25 per cent.

But for their part the SLD leaders believe that Dr Owen is indulging in fantasy, behaving as though he was already living under proportional representation. Dr Owen says he would rather be where he is, leading the SDP, than in Paddy Ashdown's shoes leading the SLD. Well he would, wouldn't he. But he has a point.

The SDP are starting from the bottom and know it. The SLD was supposed to receive a great boost from merger but it is still squabbling over the name, it has a bunch of dissident MPs opposed to the leader, and it has had no lift-off either in the polls or in membership.

All the trauma over merger which so alienated much of the public over the past year was undergone in order to avoid what the SLD president, Ian Wrigglesworth, calls "all the problems of two leaders, two conferences and two organizations". Yet so long as the SDP exists all of that will still remain, as far as the voting public is concerned.

There are serious doubts within the SLD about the "rub Labour out" strategy and the refusal to contemplate electoral arrangements with the SDP. For the Ashdown approach to be proved correct it requires nothing less than the death of the SDP. But if the SDP is still in business a year from now, capable of denting SLD prospects at any by-election, it will have failed. For the moment, one has to tell him, the SDP still has two hands on the cliff edge.

A Tory minister once said of the Alliance leadership that David Steel was a hitch-hiker while "David Owen drives trucks". At the SLD conference next weekend, Mr Ashdown has to show that he too can drive trucks, probably over Dr Owen.

SEPT 19 ON THIS DAY 1798



Two days after the appearance of this article came first news of Nelson's naval victory in the battle of the Nile on August 1, which ended Napoleon's dreams of creating an eastern empire.

## On the MARCH of the FRENCH to SUEZ

Having landed at Alexandria on the 8th of July, General Buonaparte probably proceeded immediately to Rosetta, scarcely eight leagues distant, in order to go up the Nile by its western mouth, as far as Cairo, about forty leagues from Rosetta.

Some of our Newspapers seem to be at a loss to account for the resistance experienced by Buonaparte; but it should be recollected that the hatred and fanaticism against the modern Republicans, is in no part of the Turkish Empire carried to the height they are in Egypt. The population of Cairo amounts to 300,000 souls, which, supported by 10,000 Mamelukes and other troops, may easily form a strong and numerous army. Lastly, the Egyptian troops, consisting wholly of cavalry, possess a great advantage over the French army, which, though organized in the European manner, is merely composed of foot.

The distance from Cairo to Suez is 70 miles, through a barren desert, without water, over burning sands which reflect the rays of the sun in a manner extremely dangerous.

The caravans generally require

four or five days to complete the journey. If the Mamelukes, the Arabs and the Beys, are unanimous in their resistance against the invaders, it is natural to suppose that the Egyptian cavalry, fighting in detached and numerous bodies, and hanging on the flanks and rear of Buonaparte's army, must do him infinite mischief on his march, and cause considerable losses to his army, much weakened by the actions that have already taken place, and by the inconvenience of a climate which has always proved destructive to Europeans.

The Turks will probably either have destroyed or removed their ships at Suez on the approach of the enemy, and the trading vessels of other nations have no doubt left that port. The French, foreseeing this inconvenience, may perhaps attempt to carry with them the necessary number of boats on camels through the desert, or their agents in the country may have made the necessary preparations for that purpose. But all this rests on mere supposition. To convey boats in frames, on camels, through the desert, would greatly retard the march; and Buonaparte must pass the Straights of Babelmandel before the end of September, or he will lose his passage to the Malabar coast, in which case the expedition must completely fail. We must not omit the dangers he runs in passing the Indian Ocean, where our squadrons will be on the look out to intercept him.

Handwritten note: 1520





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## PRESIDENTIAL CHARACTER

European pundits make fine pejorative play with the impressionistic character of an American presidential election. On this side of the Atlantic, they say, we conduct our elections in more rational and empirical ways: policies, exhaustively examined during campaigns, count for more than personalities. In the United States manifestoes are a formality, the nebulous back arts of image-making are decisive and the "sound bite" rules.

For several reasons, this superiority is false. Firstly and most obviously, British politicians are themselves learning to like the sound bite culture. But there are other, less well-remembered, distinctions. The United States is the world's most populous and spacious democracy; its regional differences are huge and its people heterogeneous. The President, chairman and not chief executive of his administration, must concentrate first and foremost on transmitting a vision. The vision must by definition be broad and it is of little use unless it can be communicated. As President Reagan has made clear, optimistic visions tend to succeed, while the downbeat does not.

Two questions determine the calculation made by American voters: the personality of a candidate and his or her likely effect on the voters' material prospects. The extent to which these two factors intertwine is plainly demonstrated in the case of Vice-President Bush's running mate, Senator Quayle. If the Senator improves Mr Bush's chances, it will be because he is seen as strong (reflected by his baptism of media fire immediately after his selection), self-confident, affluent and — above all — young. He will be taken to symbolize an aggressive defence of the values of the Reagan years and the rising expectations of the young middle class.

The polls so far indicate that the voters see the other side of the coin. Senator Quayle apparently personifies not only wealth but also privilege, a tendency to take on the political colour of the times and a political cypher dictated by demography and not personality. Hence Governor Dukakis's frequent use of the "American Dream" motif — a broad hint to the

"Reagan Democrats" who are just surviving economically and want another strong leader. The Bush-Quayle ticket, Governor Dukakis implies, amounts to a combination of social privilege (and therefore weakness in leadership) and economic self-satisfaction which will fail to recognize need elsewhere in society.

Common to nearly all the headline controversies of the election since the nominating conventions has been the issue of consistency and steadfastness of the candidate's personality. A President is hardly short of information. The Carter presidency stands as a dreadful warning about having too much information. A President is hardly short of advisers to interpret that information; the problem is usually to keep the number of key voices as small as possible. There is little sign that public opinion would favour an extension of presidential power.

In these circumstances, the President must lay down, and hold fast to, a set of broad objectives. He must do so at close range among his competing advisers, in the complex bazaar of voting allegiances on Capitol Hill and at the longest range by regularly addressing such themes before the giant audience across the country.

In this contest, neither candidate has produced conclusive evidence of greater fitness in terms of presidential personality. Mr Bush has come through a bad patch and counter-attacked; Mr Dukakis has hung on in the face of a revived opponent's campaign. In terms of European and specifically British interest, Mr Bush has the greater appeal in his specific policy commitments and his career so far contains a far more promising international dimension. Mr Dukakis promises competence at home, but belies his promise by suggesting narrow naivety in the international field.

But America's allies also have a stake in the quality of presidential leadership in the widest sense. Mr Bush has not risen clear of the lurking suspicion that his personality is too malleable to meet the demands of the job. That is still his task in the weeks remaining before November 8.

## WINTER ON THE WARPATH

Last week, in the depths of Siberia, the Soviet leader was brought face to face with the mass discontent his policies are causing. His embryonic economic reform programme has raised expectations but not, as yet, living standards. *Glasnost* has encouraged people to say so. As winter draws on, the combination could be explosive.

Although food shelves had miraculously filled themselves before the General Secretary's visit, as they have a habit of doing at such times, Mr Gorbachov had to hear a succession of complaints. People were not asking for luxuries. They wanted sufficient food in their shops, especially meat; they wanted shorter queues, better housing, hot water and predictable heating.

In a part of the country where the temperature can reach -50 degrees centigrade in winter, this is not unreasonable. Indeed, all the pleas represent basic requirements for even a semi-industrialized society in the late 20th century. The inhabitants of most countries bordering the Soviet Union expect no less. With more information available about living standards elsewhere, people in the heart of the Soviet Union as well as in the border republics are coming to recognize their own poverty.

During his Siberian trip, Mr Gorbachov parried the complaints by blaming the local authorities. This is not inconsistency on his part. He has long insisted that local governments are responsible for supplies of food and consumer goods, for the provision of housing and for services.

But Mr Gorbachov's recommendation that ordinary people should make their voice heard and replace incompetent local officials was poorly received. It is not as simple as that. There is no tradition of officials taking personal responsibility for failure by resigning their posts. Even where there is provision for multi-candidate elections to local government and Communist Party posts, there are mafias

that can manipulate the selection procedures, divert resources and emerge unscathed. Nor, without the support of Moscow and a radical improvement in the transport and distribution system, is there any prospect that new officials could do better.

The Soviet leader openly concedes that his reform programme needs time. It is expected to be at least two years before the introduction of co-operative shops and services, the long-term leasing of land, the quality control system in industry and the pruning of bureaucracy have a tangible effect on daily life. But, as some of the complainants noted last week, even the first steps seem to be faltering. And if the will is lacking in Moscow, what hope is there for change elsewhere?

In his main speech of the tour, Mr Gorbachov commanded the international headlines with his offer to convert the early warning radar station at Krasnoyarsk into an international space centre and shut down the Soviet naval base in Vietnam if the United States would leave Subic Bay in the Philippines. As when he visited Vladivostok two summers ago, he again used a Far Eastern trip to issue an extravagant and superficially attractive challenge to the other Pacific powers.

For the people who came out on to the streets of Krasnoyarsk last week, however, as for many elsewhere in the Soviet Union, such gestures have little meaning. Their concerns lie closer to home — in contemplation of another cold winter ahead.

It is a commonplace that the Russian ambitions of Napoleon and Hitler were thwarted as much by "General Winter" as by the patriotism and hard work of the Russian people. If the coming winter is harsh and food and fuel are scarce, the Soviet leader may be confronted with popular dissatisfaction on a scale neither he nor his protégés can control. In that case, "General Winter" might number even Mr Gorbachov among his victims.

## AFRICAN TRAVELLERS

In its often grim unpredictability, Africa is a trap for the unwary traveller, be he politician or Pontiff. Like Neil Kinnock before him, Pope John Paul had cause to reflect on Africa's vagaries when Lesotho's wayward weather and even more wayward politics forced him to step onto — albeit not kiss — South African soil and to endure briefly the hospitality of the world's only truly pariah state. There was, however, a deeper lesson to be learnt from the Pope's vicissitudes.

No matter how deeply offensive the world finds apartheid, however strongly it might wish to excommunicate Pretoria, South Africa cannot be isolated from Africa or more particularly from a subcontinent which it both threatens and sustains. Dr Chester Crocker, the US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa and architect of President Reagan's much maligned policy of constructive engagement recognized this, which is why he has devoted much of the last eight years to trying to bring South Africa and its enemies to the conference table.

In the dying days of his tenure there is more than a flicker of hope that he may yet secure an Angolan and Namibian settlement. The futility of fighting a war without a clear political objective, the growing drain on South Africa's depleted resources and the possibility of a rising body count among its young conscripts have persuaded Pretoria of the wisdom of peace, even if the price is a Swapo flag in Windhoek.

Meanwhile, other governments prepared to withstand the popular clamour for sanctions, have been hard at work trying to bring peace to South Africa's eastern neighbour. The meeting last week between Presidents Botha and

Chissano in Mozambique may have done little more than restore some shreds of credibility to the tattered Nkomati Accord. But if this time around words are matched by deeds, this will be a positive gain for a people tormented by war, poverty and famine. It will also be a tribute to Britain's patient mediation between Pretoria and Maputo, work continued by the Foreign Secretary's arrival there at the weekend.

There have been other recent signs that President Botha's government is becoming a little more amenable to persuasion. The withdrawal of the funding bill which would have cut off overseas aid for black organizations; the continued delay in the execution of the Sharpeville Six; the renewed hope for Nelson Mandela's release; and the unwelcome flash of wisdom which produced this week's announcement that the detainees who sought refuge in the US Consulate in Johannesburg could leave as free men, are all signs of a new readiness in Pretoria not to turn a completely deaf ear to those few countries still willing to talk to it.

These signs are little more than blips on an otherwise dark radar screen, but they would disappear completely if the sanctions in Washington succeeded in their aim and hurry a bill through the dying days of the present Congress which seeks to place South Africa in permanent quarantine — and to bludgeon America's allies to abide by its rules. If that were to happen there is little doubt that it would spell the end not only of the Angolan peace talks but of any residual influence the West may still wield in Pretoria.

## Lost skills of ancient husbandry

From Professor Laurence Roche  
Sir, Ahmed Fazl reported from Dhaka (September 13) on one of the causes of rural suffering in Bangladesh. However, irrigation schemes of the kind he describes hurt the rural poor not only in Bangladesh but also in many equally impoverished countries of the Third World.

With the provision of loans, and the purchase of technology from institutions in the developed world, vast irrigated, fertilized and ill-adapted monocultures, frequently unsustainable, are being established. At the same time, robust traditional husbandries, capable of improved production, with their mosaics of locally adapted food crops and tree legumes are at best being neglected and at worst discriminated against.

A case in point is an agribusiness project currently being implemented in Zambia at the confluence of the Zambezi and Kafue rivers, south-east of Lusaka. More than 3,000 hectares of cleared woodland, the first clearing of a much larger area, are being irrigated to produce wheat and cotton.

Zambia is chronically short of both maize, the staple diet of the majority of its people, and fuel wood. The project will do nothing to increase the supply of maize and will worsen the shortfall in fuel wood, as well as increasing Zambia's foreign debt. The principal beneficiaries will be the Western financial institutions and suppliers of irrigation equipment, and the urban elite of Zambia who have, under the present regime, acquired a taste for bread made from imported wheat. The Zambian husbandman and his family, the principal producers of the nation's food, have no role to play in this venture.

These large monocultures, as in the Zambian example, invariably ensure the complete destruction of natural woody vegetation which traditionally provides a buffer for the local population in times of low rainfall. In western Sudan, in 1985, the fruits of the naturally occurring tree species, *Balanites aegyptiaca* and *Boscia senegalensis*, may have accounted for about the same caloric intake as all the food aid delivered to the

area during the same period. It is not surprising that in some regions the shift to mechanized, large-scale monocultures has reduced the human carrying capacity of the land from 20 to 40 individuals to 10 to 20 individuals per square kilometre.

It is not suggested that large-scale industrial agricultural technology is in principle undesirable. It is undesirable when it is pursued to the neglect of traditional husbandry and the needs of rural people for food and fodder trees, fuel wood and building poles. The destruction of forest catchment areas, and consequent erosion, siltation and flooding in Bangladesh, is but one manifestation of this neglect.

Yours faithfully,  
LAURENCE ROCHE,  
University College of North Wales,  
School of Agricultural and Forest Sciences,  
Bangor, Gwynedd,  
September 15.

From Mr Anthony Syddall  
Sir, Richard Ottaway's letter today (September 14) underlines a widespread and extraordinary reluctance to see the wood for the trees.

Deforestation is a fundamental cause of "natural" disasters in the form of flood and famine, amongst others. Granted that, there are two fundamental indications: stop destroying the world's forests, and start replanting, fast. Family planning and contraception may be temporary human palliatives, but do not approach the root of the problem: the current arboreal sterilisation of the globe.

With virtually every report and article on environmental problems linking the removal of tree cover with human disease, death and destruction, and with cities — even an entire country — awash with nature's tears, perhaps we can not only wage unceasing war on the war being waged against trees through deforestation, but promote the planting of peace through afforestation with the same vitality.

Yours faithfully,  
ANTHONY SYDDALL,  
Director,  
The Forest of London Project,  
274 Pentonville Road, N1,  
September 14.

## Noise insulation

From Mr Bryan Montgomery  
Sir, This summer thousands of passengers have been delayed for unacceptable periods at British airports. Surely there is now a strong case for abolishing night-flying restrictions?

Arguments in favour of night flying have had some effect. Gatwick now has about 4,000 night flights in the holiday season, but this is a tiny fraction of the capacity available.

It is sometimes argued that round-the-clock flying can only become a reality when aircraft noise levels are as low as those of the modern car — probably not until the 21st century. This disregards the scope that now exists for the sophisticated and highly efficient sound insulation of buildings lying within the noise "footprint" of an airport.

So far the highest standards of

sound insulation now achievable have tended to be confined to hotels, schools, and offices. With adequate provision for grant-aided works or compensation at present value it would be entirely possible to make the full use of our airports socially and environmentally acceptable to local residents.

This would be the simplest, quickest and most cost-effective way of relieving congestion, giving air traffic controllers a safer workload and making a more sensible use of the high investment in aircraft and airport facilities. It would in turn bring great advantage to the travelling public and to the international business community and those who benefit from the employment and wealth they create.

Yours faithfully,  
BRYAN MONTGOMERY,  
The Building Museum Project,  
PO Box 11A, London W1A 1EA,  
September 12.

## Legal aid doubts

From Mr J. J. Bailey  
Sir, Mr Darlington's letter (August 30) draws attention to the particular difficulties his firm faces in seeking to provide an adequate professional service at derisory rates of pay.

The serious aspect for the public is that throughout England and Wales many hundreds of solicitors' firms are inexorably drawing nearer to the point of either totally or partially withdrawing from the legal-aid scheme.

The remuneration from corporate and other good paying business work enables city-centre firms to provide excellent service, but few of them can undertake loss making legal-aid work.

For those striving to provide private client legal-aid services, particularly in family and criminal work, the outlook is bleak indeed. The reality is that in firm after firm, legal-aid work is slowly either being phased out, cut back or passed to more junior fee-earners.

The point for decision is whether or not those requiring legal aid should have adequate experienced independent professional representation by their choice of solicitor.

Yours faithfully,  
J. J. BAILEY,  
Awley, Bailey & Douglas,  
33 St John Street,  
Devizes, Wiltshire.

## Status of TUC

From Mr W. E. F. Samuel  
Sir, Robert Kilroy-Silk (September 16) states that the TUC is "the only national representative organization that working people have". This is not so; we are fortunate in having a Parliament where we are all represented.

For a group as diverse as the nine million members of TUC-affiliated unions to claim any special interests that differ from those of the population as a whole is absurd. A stronger case could be made for admitting the Mothers' Union to the corridors of power.

Yours faithfully,  
BILL SAMUEL,  
28 Meadow Way, Rowledge,  
Farnham, Surrey.

## Stress in offices

From the President of the Royal Town Planning Institute  
Sir, If only it was as simple as providing "company cars" to planning officers, as your correspondent, R. W. Rose suggests (September 5). Many planning authorities are overworked and under-resourced. Vacancies are difficult to fill — this applies equally to the private sector.

Town planners rarely enjoy the respect and status that they deserve from the public, elected representatives or the Government.

If we are serious about the design and management of the "public realm" in our towns, cities and countryside then we must dramatically change the perception of professional planners.

They must be seen not to be rather grey and negative, but as lively, positive enablers who care passionately about both conserving our heritage and designing the future.

I'm not sure that free cars will do that. I'd rather see the money spent on public speaking and media training courses, participation in plenty of high-profile meetings, conferences and broadcasts, and if funds won't run to a new wardrobe, then at least a collection of bright and colourful ties to make them more noticeable! Yours faithfully,  
FRANCIS TIBBALDS,  
President,  
The Royal Town Planning Institute,  
26 Portland Place, W1,  
September 12.

## Fluent Finns

From Professor Ilkka Niiniluoto and Professor Raimo Tuomela  
Sir, Your reporter on the eighteenth World Congress of Philosophy (August 16) claims that the Soviet delegates preferred sight-seeing to Sir Karl Popper's lecture. They gave their interpreters a half-holiday. That left in the lurch the Finnish and Chinese and Japanese and other Asian philosophers who rely on the Russian version.

Finnish belongs to the Finno-Ugric group of languages. It is about as close to Russian as English is. We regret that no member of the large Finnish delegation knows Russian: even though it surely is one of the major languages in the world, it is

## Flaws of no-fault compensation

From Dr Michael J. Powers  
Sir, The only solution offered by Dr Garth Hill in "Legal Brief" (September 13) to the increase in claims against doctors is the introduction of a no-fault system. There is nothing new in this plea from members of the medical profession who are facing escalating subscriptions to their defence societies.

Such a system would do nothing to reduce the incidence of iatrogenic injury or the numbers of complaints against doctors; on the contrary, there is good reason to believe that no-fault compensation would have the adverse effect.

The majority of the 70 per cent of claims brought against the profession which are abandoned arise out of poor doctor/patient relationships before and/or after an untoward consequence of treatment. A solicitor is far less likely to be consulted if the doctors involved in a "medical accident" adopt an open, truthful and sympathetic approach to their management of the situation.

The present complaints procedures do not sufficiently meet the need of aggrieved patients to obtain a full explanation of what happened and instead many turn to lawyers to achieve this objective.

Barristers and solicitors have a professional obligation to inform their clients when they make mistakes. Why should doctors not have a similar obligation? I remain, your obedient servant,  
MICHAEL J. POWERS,  
1 Paper Buildings,  
Temple, EC4,  
September 13.

From the Chairman of General & Medical Legal Services  
Sir, Your Social Services Correspondent (report, September 6) has drawn attention to the paper recently published by the King's Fund Institute and a joint report from the Institute and the Centre for Socio-Legal Studies in Oxford, and lists their suggestions to modify the existing legal system and strengthen accountability. May I put further questions

which need to be answered if the Government is to consider a no-fault scheme for compensation. 1. Where a Government authority is active, as would be the case, not only would there be additional expense but time limits would be extended and delays expected.

Your correspondent has referred to the split of liability between doctors and the health authority, and with increasing complexity of medical procedures and treatments, would a no-fault system be able to cope with cases with several medical specialties involved and the responsibility or otherwise of the drug companies and the equipment manufacturers? 2. If the medical profession is to have no-fault compensation, will other professions claim the same solution to decrease litigation and professional indemnity insurance costs?

The architects' profession, for instance, is particularly aware of rising indemnity costs of large building schemes, and as architectural practices are frequently much smaller than accountants and legal practices, the burden of indemnity insurance is almost unacceptable, leading to limited cover with all its problems.

3. Is it to be accepted that any scheme adopted, similar to that in Sweden or not, would have two levels — an initial payment according to a scale of damages, which would be paid without investigation — and subsequent payments when the investigation and legal processes had been completed? This might be the worst of both worlds.

The joint report refers to making access to legal aid easier. In our experience this would require the legal aid committees being alert and receptive to use expert evidence in the early stages of a case and certainly during a preliminary case analysis. Yours faithfully,  
ALAN GRIEVE, Chairman,  
General & Medical Legal Services,  
10 John Street, WC1,  
September 14.

## Yugoslavia's future

From Dr Nenad Grisogono  
Sir, Your leader, "The heart of the Balkans" (September 13), calls for Yugoslavia to have "a more unified and effective government at the centre than it has at present". The problem — as seen by the leader writer — is "that centralism has tended to be identified with Stalinism", and so feared in many quarters.

Obviously, without a Marxist-Leninist Party there would be no danger of "Stalinist" centralism, but how would the system operate without the party?

The answer to this problem may be found in one of the proposals for constitutional amendments adopted on March 28, 1988, by the Serbian Writers' Association and the Serbian Sociological and Philosophical Societies, i.e., "The abolition of the monopoly of the party and any form of party state".

Various suggestions have been made in this respect though it is generally recognized that the vacuum left would be best filled by a body or personage who, acting as a temporary head of state, would supervise the process of democratisation. Naturally, anyone filling such a role would need to be above ethnic and religious differences, which still bedevil the Yugoslav scene.

Yours sincerely,  
N. GRISOGONO (Chairman,  
The South Slav Research and Study Centre),  
4 Church Road, N6,  
September 15.

## N Ireland policy

From Professor Paul Wilkinson  
Sir, James Rusbridger (September 13) attempts an outrageous analogy between the IRA and the French Resistance.

The Resistance was fighting a foreign tyranny. The IRA is waging indiscriminate terrorism against fellow citizens in a parliamentary democracy. The British presence in Northern Ireland has the passionate support of the majority Unionist population.

Of course the IRA professes to be a "national liberation movement", but it is detested and rejected by the overwhelming majority of those it claims to be "liberating".

If Mr Rusbridger wants to win "the battle of the hearts" he should avoid flattering the hateful monsters who control IRA Murder Incorporated by retailing their big lies. Yours sincerely,  
PAUL WILKINSON, Chairman,  
Research Foundation for the Study of Terrorism,  
London, WC1,  
September 15.

## Impossible to learn it in most schools in Finland.

On the other hand, an overwhelming majority of Finnish schoolchildren start to learn English at the age of nine (unless they choose German, French or Swedish instead). In particular, practically all of our philosophers are fluent in English, and use it as their second working language for reading, speaking, and writing philosophy.

Yours sincerely,  
ILKKA NIINILUOTO,  
RAIMO TUOMELA,  
University of Helsinki,  
Department of Philosophy,  
Unioninkatu 40 B,  
00170 Helsinki, Finland,  
August 31.

## Figure conscious

From Mr Edward de Bono  
Sir, On eleven occasions so far this year I have been involved in misunderstandings resulting from the similarity in sound between say fifteen and fifty (airline delay of 15 minutes, not 50; bank participation of \$50 million, not \$15 million; street number of 50, not 15 etc). This applies to all the teens and the relevant decade.

It is easy to say that if diction is perfect, hearing is perfect and sound transmission is perfect the confusion would not arise — but that is impractical.

It is also possible to spell out the numbers (one-five, five-0) but this can be confusing with higher numbers. I suggest that all decade numbers be pronounced as fifto. This is clearly distinct and also gives the impression of the zero or "0" at the end.

This simple suggestion would help if taken up, but there is a transition problem. If someone says "fifteen" you cannot be sure that person would have said fifto if he or she meant fifty. So you are no better off with the decades. To counter this difficulty I suggest that the teens be pronounced "tine". We would now have fifto and tine.

There may well be more practical ways of overcoming this real difficulty. Yours sincerely,  
EDWARD DE BONO,  
L2 Albany,  
Piccadilly, W1,  
September 12.

## Measure for measure

From Mr Mark H. Levy  
Sir, I was delighted to learn from Mr R. Dean (September 13) that in these days of metrication and harmonisation the venerable *ligne* still holds its place.

We in the watchmaking industry have used it for over 200 years and even our watches using the latest in quartz technology still have their dimensions measured in *lignes*.

Yours faithfully,  
MARK H. LEVY,  
Managing Director,  
Gaugmont Watch Co. Ltd,  
74 Corporation Street, Manchester,  
September 14.

## Naming of parts

From Mr Trevor T. Jones  
Sir, With reference to the Reverend John Ticehurst's letter (September 14), at my Shropshire school two fellow-pupils from adjoining smallholdings, were of the same age and inseparable in their friendship and interests. They were Dick Ball and Llewellyn Sockett. Yours truly,  
TREVOR T. JONES,  
Crossways, Seale,  
Farnham, Surrey.

From Mrs V. F. Stoborough  
Sir, For one glorious period in the 50s my mother employed Mr Bird and Mr Rose, gardeners, Mr Lilly, farmer, and Mrs Bacon cook, all at the same time! Yours faithfully,  
V. F. STOBOROUGH,  
Glendon, Corfe Mullen,  
Wimborne, Dorset.

From Mr Richard Brayne  
Sir, Mr Ticehurst hasn't heard of me. Yours faithfully,  
RICHARD BRAYNE,  
Thriftwood Cottage,  
Broomlands Lane,  
Limpfield, Surrey,  
September 14.





## COURT AND SOCIAL

### COURT CIRCULAR

**BALMORAL CASTLE**  
September 17: The Duke of Edinburgh, Captain General, Royal Marines, left Dye Airstrip in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight this afternoon for Norway, where his Royal Highness will visit Royal Marine units in Exercise Teamwork '88.

Major Sir Guy Acland, Bt, was in attendance.

**BUCKINGHAM PALACE**  
September 17: The Prince Edward this morning attended the Children's Film Unit premiere performance of "Under the Bed" at the Odeon Cinema, Leicester Square, London W1.

Captain William McLean was in attendance.

**BALMORAL CASTLE**  
September 18: Divine Service was held at Crathie Parish Church this morning.

The Reverend Hugh Wylie preached the sermon.

The Queen was represented by Air Chief Marshal Sir Michael Knight (Air Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty) at the Battle of Britain Thanksgiving Service which was held in Westminster Abbey this morning.

**KENSINGTON PALACE**  
September 18: The Prince of Wales was represented by Air Chief Marshal Sir John Aiken at the Battle of Britain Thanksgiving Service which was held in Westminster Abbey this morning.

**KENSINGTON PALACE**  
September 18: The Duke of Gloucester, Grand Prior, The Order of St John, today visited the County of Gloucestershire St John Ambulance Training Day at Cheltenham Race Course.

His Royal Highness, attended by Lt Col Sir Simon Bland, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

A memorial service for Mr Patrick Forbes will be held on Friday, November 4, at 11.00 am in the Guards' Chapel, Wellington Barracks, London SW1.

## Forthcoming marriages

Mr R.G.H. Bourne and Mrs H.E. Ransome. The engagement is announced between Robert Bourne, of Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, son of the late Norman Bourne and of Mrs Bourne, of East Clandon, Surrey, and Helen Ransome, of Sevenoaks, Kent, daughter of the late Rev William Gladstone and Mrs Marchant.

Mr R.P. Douglas and Miss C. Earle. The engagement is announced between Philip, son of Mr and Mrs J.R.T. Douglas, of Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands, to Catherine, daughter of Mr and Mrs J.F. Earle, of Pattingham, Staffordshire.

Mr M.W.C. Green and Miss A.C. Wilkes. The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Mr and Mrs C.W.C. Green, of Red House Farm, Suffolk, and Amanda, daughter of Mr and Mrs A.S. Wilkes, of Pynes Bridge House, Felstead, Essex.

Mr M.W.A. Hale and Miss A.J. Jones. The engagement is announced between Mark, elder son of Mr and Mrs Martin Hale, of Ware Park, Hertfordshire, and Amanda, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs John Jones, of Hoddeston, Hertfordshire.

Mr R. Jarman and Miss C. Dempsey. The engagement is announced between Ray, son of the late Mr Thomas Jarman, of Lyd-on-Ses, Kent, and Cheryl, daughter of Mr George Dempsey, of Allet, Cornwall, and Mrs Elizabeth D'Mello, of Reigate, Surrey.

Mr R.E.H. Kennedy-Cochran and Miss C.E. Bonner-Davies. The engagement is announced between Richard, youngest son

of Hunter and Madam Hunter, of Hunterdon, and Charlotte, only daughter of Mr Ralph Bonner-Davies and Mrs Antonia Duckworth-Bradshaw and step-daughter of Mr John Duckworth-Bradshaw.

Mr R.N. Knight and Miss M.A. McColl. The engagement is announced between Rory Nicholas, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Michael Knight, of Catford, and Mary Alison, youngest daughter of Professor Ian and Dr Jean McColl, of Dulwich Village.

Mr R.B. Lewis and Miss C.E. Peddell. The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mr L.E. Lewis, of Bowdon, Cheshire, and Mrs A.J. Lewis, of Highgate, London, and Clare, daughter of Mr and Mrs J.G. Peddell, of Moreton, Thames, Oxfordshire.

Mr N.C. Morris and Miss L.H. Acland. The engagement is announced between Nicholas, youngest son of Mrs C.P. Morris, of Radnor Walk, Chelsea, and Lucy, daughter of Mr and Mrs D.A. Acland, of Notgrove, Gloucestershire.

Mr M.H. Richards and Miss H.M.L. Warren. The engagement is announced between Miles, second son of Mr and Mrs Thomas A. Richards, of Biddenden, Kent, and Helen, second daughter of Mr Raymond F. Warren, of Western Kings, Plymouth, and Mrs Dorothy Warren, of Sheringham, Norfolk.

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## Rabbi Albert Friedlander

# Opening a new book of life

Tomorrow night Jews once again come together in all synagogues to observe Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement, the culmination of a ten-day period of penitence and prayer. I once heard an elderly German colleague refer to this period as the annual "autumn manoeuvres". There was some truth in that jest. Synagogue committees hold special meetings, extra seating is arranged, halls for overflow services are rented, ushers are trained, rabbis write and rewrite their "big" sermons and cantors rehearse their music. The synagogue has moved into overdrive. The term "autumn manoeuvres" captures the almost military precision and organization which can characterize the religious life. Our Salvation Army neighbours sing: "Like a mighty army moves the church of God."

Yet it is said that military terms can describe our religious life in its most serious moments. The dark dimensions of contemporary life have given a chilling significance to those military images. A new word has been given to the synagogue vocabulary: "Security". Every synagogue I know has acquired security guards, patrols the streets surrounding it, checks every handbag for explosive devices, and maintains radio contact within its "perimeter of defence". Our houses of worship on Yom Kippur resemble armed fortresses.

Could the Jewish community be accused of paranoia? Even if we were paranoid it does not mean that the others are not out to get us! Synagogues have been bombed by fanatics, and we recall that Yom Kippur 15 years ago when the state of Israel was attacked on that holy day.

The irony lies in the fact that Yom Kippur is the great day of reconciliation, the time of forgiving, of rebuilding trust, of reaching out to all whom we may have wronged of attempting a new beginning. The prayers in the synagogue stretch

yearningly towards the God of compassion who can and will forgive where the prayers lack of true penitence and the desire to make a fresh start and to try again. Yom Kippur is quite the opposite of marching into battle with sharpened arms and new weapons. It is the time of openness, of dropping our defences, of daring to trust our neighbour in spite of all which separates us. Amid all the tragic news of war and of disasters this past week the one appropriate piece of good news for our Season of Repentance was the removal of atomic missiles from British soil. The prayers in our synagogues this week proclaim that nations should no longer learn war, and that swords should be beaten into plough shares.

The individual remains at the centre of worship. During the 25 hour fast which heightens our personal awareness, we become aware of our personal shortcomings, our sins which separate us from others and from God. We become aware of our flawed nature, of the infinite distance between human beings and God. Nevertheless, the Yom Kippur liturgy does not permit total surrender to that feeling of worthlessness. It moves back and forth between human insignificance and man and woman created in the divine image, but little lower than the angels. God is encountered as the far and the near God, as the distant Monarch and the loving Parent:

"We are your people and you are our God;

We are your children and you are our father;

We are your servants and you are our master"

(Traditional Yom Kippur liturgy)

The pendulum swings back and forth — justice and compassion join hands on the Day of Atonement.

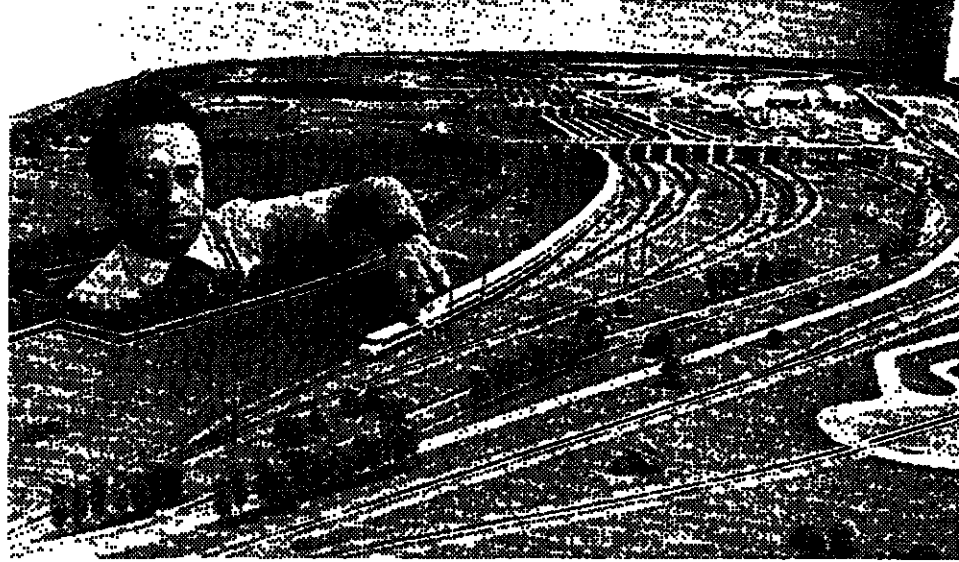
In a chassidic tale Elimelech of

Lisenz commands his disciples to go to the house of the tailor at the edge of the village to learn how to prepare for Yom Kippur. They go and look through the window. The poor tailor and his family, in their sabbath garments, are seated at the table eating their simple meal with great joy.

Then the tailor takes a thick book out of the cupboard and places it before him. Out of it he reads aloud all of the sins he has committed during the past year. Then the tailor takes out another heavier book and says: "Master of the universe, now that I have recounted my sins I will list your sins!" and he recites all of the anguish, tragedies, all the suffering which had befallen him and the people during the past year. He then says: "Master of the world, if we are making a true accounting, whose debt is greater — yours or mine? But look here; I won't be too exacting. Yom Kippur is coming when we should all be reconciled. We will forgive you everything which you have done to us. In return, forgive us our sins against you!" The tailor poured wine into the glass, lifted it and said the blessing. He then cried out: "L'chayim, to life, master of the universe. We will forgive each other our sins; they are now erased, excised from the book so they have never been." And they drank their wine with great joy.

The disciples rushed back to the teacher, angry and amazed: "Such impudence! Such chutzpah! The way that man talked to God!" "Nevertheless," said their teacher "God and his heavenly host all came to that house and rejoiced. The prayer brought blessing into the world."

On Yom Kippur God and the world are reconciled, so that Tikkun Ha-Olam, the slow rebuilding of the world, the weaving of the pattern of reconciliation can recommence. A new book of life is opened for the world on Yom Kippur.



Alan Talbot finishes work on a model of the French terminal at Eurotunnel's £2 million exhibition centre in Folkestone, Kent, which Lord Young of Graffham will open today. (Photograph: Paul Amos)

## Tunnel's archaeology boom

By Norman Hammond and John Young

Excavations for the Channel Tunnel have produced an archaeological bonanza and further evidence of the importance of the route to trade, conquest and settlement over the centuries.

Some 40 areas of archaeological, historical and geological interest have been identified close to the site of the new terminal, near Folke-

stone. Of these the most important is an Early Bronze Age settlement some 3,800 years old, dating from the so-called Beaker period, when metalworking was first developed in Britain through contacts with the Low Countries, France and Ireland.

According to Mr Paul Bennett, of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust, no other early Beaker domestic site has been located in Britain. It was probably an agricultural settlement, and there are marks made by a primitive form of plough.

Much of the survey and excavation has been funded by Eurotunnel, who have also made machinery available.

## Marriages

Mr A.J. Cory-Wright and Miss S.M. Torrens de la Prats

The marriage took place on Saturday at St Margaret's, Barley, near Royston, Hertfordshire, of Mr Vincent Nelson, son of Mr and Mrs S.A. Nelson, of Black River, Manchester, to Miss Ina Easton, daughter of Mr and Mrs J.F. Easton, of Barley, Hertfordshire. The Rev P.J.M. Bright officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Lorraine Bromfield, Charlotte Ward, Natalie Wilson, Freddy Leatham, Patrick Scott and Julian Servatius. Mr Philip Whitaker was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent in New Orleans and Bermuda.

Mr P.J. Padgett and the Hon Victoria-Louise Midford

The marriage took place on Saturday at St Katharine's, Exbury, Hampshire, of Mr Patrick Padgett, younger son of Mr and Mrs James Padgett, of Ashville, North Carolina, United States, to the Hon Victoria-Louise Midford, fourth daughter of Lord and Lady Redesdale, of 2 St Mark's Square, London, NW1. The Rev D.P. Alderson officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by the Hon Henrietta Midford and the Hon Georgina Midford. Mr Jonathan Padgett was best man.

A reception was held at the School House, Exbury, and the honeymoon will be spent in Scotland.

Mr G. Henderson and Miss S.A. Wingfield Digby

The marriage took place on Saturday, in Sherborne Abbey of Guy Henderson to Miss Sophie Wingfield Digby, Archdeacon Basil Wingfield Digby officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Freddie Gemma and Emily Wingfield Digby, Susie Measer-Bennett, Sophie Evans, Archie Smith, Charlie Batten and Hugo and George Style.

Mr R.C. Graham and Miss C.A. Madison

The marriage took place in Paris on Saturday of Mr George Graham, son of Sir John and Lady Graham, of Ditchley Park, Oxfordshire, to Miss Carol Madison, daughter of Mr and Mrs Julian Madison, of Cleveland, Ohio.

A reception was held at the Cercle de l'Union Interalliée and the honeymoon will be spent in Italy.

Mr V.L. Nelson and Miss L.F. Easton

The marriage took place on Saturday at St Margaret's, Barley, near Royston, Hertfordshire, of Mr Vincent Nelson, son of Mr and Mrs S.A. Nelson, of Black River, Manchester, to Miss Ina Easton, daughter of Mr and Mrs J.F. Easton, of Barley, Hertfordshire. The Rev P.J.M. Bright officiated.

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## OBITUARY

# SIR JOHN BIGGS-DAVISON

Profound concern for the Ulster problem

Sir John Biggs-Davison, the long-serving Conservative MP who died on September 17, at the age of 70, will be remembered as a man of deep religious and political convictions. His most striking characteristic was an impressive personal integrity which won him wide respect across the party political barriers.

"He knew what he fought for and loved what he knew" (though as a leading Roman Catholic layman he might not have appreciated the quotation from Cromwell). He always put the cause above renown.

He belonged firmly to that tradition of Toryism which holds that the first duty of the nation is to discharge its responsibilities fully and effectively at home and abroad. He protested vigorously against the precipitate abandonment of Empire; but by the late 1960s he had found consolation in the European cause which, like many others on the Tory Right, he came to regard as a new focus for the nation's endeavours (and his own strong patriotism).

In recent years he was concerned above all to try and strengthen Britain's determination to fulfill its obligations in Ulster.

John Alec Biggs-Davison was born on June 7, 1918, and educated at Clifton College and Magdalen College, Oxford where he flirted briefly with Communism.

He had a distinguished war record in the Royal Marines, taking part in the British Occupation of Iceland and the Anglo-French attack on Dakar. In 1942 he joined the Indian Civil Service where he remained until after independence.

His contribution to the establishment of Pakistan was valued so highly that he was pressed to remain and serve

process of teaching it to his pupils.

He played an important part in the expansion of Oxford economics during the 1930s, through the Oxford Economics Research Group, formed to examine a number of orthodox assumptions in the light of how businessmen actually behaved.

Hall's main contribution was an article on "Price Theory and Business Behaviour", written in 1938 in collaboration with C.J. Hitch.

This challenged the traditional view of entrepreneurial policy and first put forward the "full cost" principle. In 1936 Hall had published *The Economic System in a Social State*.

In 1939 he went to Whitehall as a temporary Civil Servant, and joined the Raw Materials Department of the Ministry of Supply.

In 1945 he went back to Trinity, but in 1947, however, he left Oxford for his post in the Cabinet Office. When, soon after, Sir Stafford Cripps became Chancellor of the Exchequer and Minister of State for Economic Affairs, he relied heavily on Hall.

When the Conservative government came into office in 1951, he continued to serve under a succession of Conservative Chancellors.

Despite the fact that his natural political affinity was moderate Labour rather than

Yugoslavia to link up with Tito's partisans.

After the war he had ideas of a political career, but was unsuccessful for Labour at Walsall South (in 1955 and 1959), and at Thames Valley in the 1979 European Parliamentary Elections.

In 1946 he also set up the World Federation of United Nations Associations, serving as its general secretary from 1946 to 1956.

From ten years from 1956 he was a tutor in International Relations at Ruskin College, Oxford, and from 1968 to 1976, he was chairman of the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

His appointment as Director-General of the United Nations Association in 1966 promised much, but the internal strains made this a rather unhappy period for Ennals, and he was pleased to go to the United Kingdom Immigrants Advisory Service.

He worked for Oxford, and was a member of South Buckinghamshire District Council.

He leaves a son and a daughter.

Mr David Bonavia, one of the most distinguished foreign correspondents of his generation, died on September 16. He was 48, and had been ill for some time.

Bonavia had an awesome grasp of languages, speaking French, German, Italian, Russian and Chinese, and some Finnish.

He served *The Times* in Moscow from 1969 to 1972, and his expulsion for his interest in dissident activities was a cause célèbre at the time.

His book, *Red Sash and the Urban Guerrilla* (1973) described the dissidents as he saw them — not just the major figures like Solzhenitsyn and Sakharov, but the urgent, nameless young men, many of them prone to wildness and



the new regime. But by 1948 he was clear that he wanted a political career.

After a stint in the Conservative Research Department, Biggs-Davison became MP for Chigwell in 1955 and, following boundary changes, for Epping Forest in 1974.

He first gained prominence as a member of the Suez Group of dissident Conservative MPs. In May 1957 he and his colleagues resigned the party whip in protest against the withdrawal from the Canal. Until June 1958 he sat as an Independent Conservative MP. From that time onwards he was always ready to oppose developments in Africa which he regarded as unworthy of it.

However, the cause with which Biggs-Davison was most closely associated was Ulster Unionism. He was one of the few politicians to possess a proper historical understanding of the problem, as he showed in a succession of pamphlets and books, of which the most important (and his own personal favourite) was his biography of George Wyndham (1951).

His overriding concern was to contest the widely held view

that there is some natural affinity between Catholicism and Irish Nationalism. He sought to demonstrate by reference to Irish history that a distinct Catholic Unionist tradition existed in Ulster. That provided the theme of his last book, *The Cross of St Patrick* (1985).

He worked closely with Airey Neave as the latter's deputy spokesman on Northern Ireland from 1976 to 1978 when he resigned from the front bench in order to vote against the continuation of sanctions on Rhodesia which the Conservative shadow cabinet officially supported.

The one great disappointment of his political career was that he was never given the opportunity to serve the people of Ulster as a government minister, though he remained actively involved in the province's affairs as Chairman of the Conservative Parliamentary Northern Ireland Committee.

He was the least pompous of men; and nowhere was his lack of affectation and his manifest sincerity more warmly appreciated than in Ulster where he made so many friends.

Every detail of life in the Province fascinated him — which was perhaps just as well since his inability to drive a car from one point to another without getting lost meant that he often saw even more than he intended.

Like his friend, the late Peter Uthly, he came to believe passionately that the division between the two communities could only be dissolved by incorporating Ulster's affairs fully in the mainstream of British national life.

He faced his final illness with great courage, fortified by the support of his wife Pamela and their six children.

Conservative, he judged it important to establish the precedent that economic advisers should not, as they do in America, change with the Government.

Despite occasional policy disagreements, he continued to exercise an influence on economic policy, and was a leading advocate of the early attempts to introduce a price and incomes policy.

In 1961 he left the Treasury and joined the boards of Tube Investments and Unilever, but he also became part-time Economic Adviser to the Ministry of Transport, and published in 1963 his report *The Transport Needs of Great Britain in the Next Twenty Years*.

From 1964 to 1967 he was Principal of Hertford College, Oxford, and he also served on the Franks Commission of Inquiry into Oxford University.

From 1962 to 1970 he was chairman of the executive committee of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, and from 1968 to 1973 was President of the Society of Business Economists.

He was made a Life peer as Lord Robert Hall in 1969.

He







## THE ARTS

## TELEVISION

## Clichés flying

"The Olympic flag has never presided over such an occasion", said David Coleman during BBC1's coverage of an occasion which, to the rest of us, looked remarkably like one over which the flag regularly presides: the opening ceremony of the Olympic Games. But then, we do not all have to live up to a section named after us in a satirical magazine, devoted to infelicitous sayings.

The Koreans, however, had their own individual line of bloomers as well as exotic dress. As hundreds of children ran into the stadium the scoreboard flashed up the immortal comment "New Sprouts", evoking perhaps memories of that tasteful cartoon Charles Addams is supposed to have produced when not quite himself, of a nurse clutching a child and saying, "Shall I wrap it up or will you eat it now?"

Certainly, an occasion never presided over the Olympic flag quite like Channel 4's jolly commentator-infested studio coverage, which struck another blow in some television's attempt to reduce all reality to a chat show. The BBC at least was able to come up with an attempt to turn all reality into a game show.

Scraples (BBC1) was an exquisitely awful teeny-bopper telly version of that board game that so trivially pursues moral choices. The surprise guest, John Stalker, looked an old cabbage among the new sprouts.

Even older vegetation was to be had in *Deadline* (BBC1) with the drunken Persian Gulf back Granville Jones (John Hurt). Written by a seasoned foreign correspondent, Tom Stacey, this contrived weepy proved that there is nothing like experience to give you the courage of your clichés, fact to feed romantic fiction, and meeting deadlines to teach you to write them. Serious aspirations, however, prevented these mini-series ingredients from being consistently comic, even though the ever watchable John Hurt was touched by ham as the back who finally brought home the bacon. Imogen Stubbs, as his lost love, thoughtfully undressed for a conversation about a journalist being like Cain in the Land of Nod, thus ensuring we were not there too.

Andrew Hislop

Leeds enjoys a panic-stricken pantomime Prokofiev, while Covent Garden welcomes moderated Mozart à la Moshinsky

## Comic fears of the clowns

## OPERA

The Love for Three Oranges  
Grand, Leeds

It was brave of Opera North to put on Prokofiev's rambunctious comedy when memories are still fresh of the Glyndebourne staging designed by Maurice Sendak. But their bravery has been amply rewarded. Quite apart from its musical zest, which consumes everyone from conductor to chorus member in a wild fire of committed hilarity, this is a production which not only equals Glyndebourne's in wit, strangeness and finish, but which comes at the opera from quite a different direction. Where the Sendak-Corsaro version put the accent on jollity and charm, Richard Jones and his production team in Leeds have looked underneath to the menace of anxiety that is the concomitant of the opera's irresponsibility.

They have done this partly by setting the piece very much in its Russian context, for though Prokofiev wrote *The Love for Three Oranges* in exile and for Chicago, the idea came to him via Meyerhold, and Jones duly pays

homage to Meyerhold's brand of earthy comedy and spectacle, as well as to the epic barbarism of Eisenstein. We are in a sepia-toned box theatre of flats, drapes and drop curtains, but one filled with clowning and brilliantly coloured costumes by Sue Blane (a reminder here of the contemporary Russian Ballet, especially Pinafore's costumes for *Parade*). Also important to the look are the wild wigs by Michael Ward.

In such a world anything can happen. But that is not altogether a pleasing prospect: the failure of authority, which the opera celebrates, is also the reason for its undercurrents of dismay and terror, which here emerge alongside the comedy. A monstrous bird,

which Truffaldino brings on in an effort to make the Prince laugh, is absurd and silly, but also a bit worrying in the way it keeps scratching a huge clawed foot at a broken pane. There are also some unpleasant whiffs among the running jokes about smells.

On one level the production is pantomime-like in its magic (some of which needs to go more smoothly: notably the final transformation of Ninetta from rat to princess), its abundant variety and its rudeness. But for once the pantomime atmosphere is not an excuse for any slip of control: Jones's touch is light but completely secure, and it is through its clarity and intelligence that the production becomes unsettling.

In the pit, David Lloyd-Jones's command of the score is also total, and the orchestral playing is superb: keen-edged, excited and powerful. This again brings out the comical-satirical nature of the piece but also highlights its manic, desperate side. In mocking so



Tingling with zest: Simon Jeffes (right) as the invalid Prince, Maria Jagusz as Smeraldina, with chorus

much, Prokofiev left himself with no point of stability: the score is exultant but damned, exultant because damned.

The best part in the opera is that of the chief clown and manipulator Truffaldino, in which role Paul Harry is excellent, with his bright, clear singing and his essential innocence. Peter Jeffes as the Prince sounds wonderfully ill on

his sickbed, and manages to carry with him an invalid's cold self-centredness. Mark Glanville is a sombre, much put-upon King and Alan Oke a trim-voiced, very likeable Pantaloon.

The baddies are led by Patricia Payne, who looks and sounds determinedly hideous as Princess Clarissa (with so many appalling royal personages about, the Duke

and Duchess of York may wish to reconsider their patronage of the company). Andrew Shore, in tight black velvet and with fingers dripping from his wrists, offers a splendidly spidery Leander, and Richard Angus relishes his chances as the ogreish but love-lorn Cook. It is altogether a tingling good night.

Paul Griffiths

## Second thoughts on a Singspiel

Die Entführung aus dem Serail  
Covent Garden

In O'Brien's restful Turkish orchard, but *Entführung* is back to being a *Singspiel* about a hero trying, unsuccessfully, to spring the heroine and being pardoned by a benevolent Pasha. The Chinese-box idea, to borrow Paul Griffiths's neat phrase of last November has been jettisoned.

The present revival brings a new Konstanze in the shape of Mariella Devia. She has been singing the role in a number of leading houses and it is easy to hear why: there is the rare combination of a secure coloratura with a darkly shaded depth to the voice, which is essential for the "Traurigkeit" aria. She may lack the European *hauteur* which would catch the eye of a well-to-do Pasha, but Oliver Tobias, now stripped of his silver wig, plays

that role as a lank-locked lover rather than a benevolent despot.

The surprise of the evening is Robert Lloyd's nimble comic Osmin. After seasons spent as tsars and kings nightly wrestling with their consciences it could have been overlooked that Lloyd is more than capable of prompting a chorle. With a face made up to resemble Bill Fraser as the late-lamented Sledge, this Osmin is a full-time loser and the role lies very neatly within the Lloyd vocal compass.

The rest of the cast is as before: Deon van der Walt as an accurate but characterless Belmonte and Lars Magnusson and Lillian Watson sparring like a pair of spunky adolescents as Pedrillo and Blonde. Jane Glover, after a number of Glyndebourne *Entführungen* made her house debut in the pit. She takes a far more serene view of the score than did Solti, who emphasised the percussive and mock-Turkish elements.

John Higgins



Coloratura with depth: Mariella Devia makes an impressive debut here as Konstanze

## All the right notes

## RADIO

Some of the best jazz reviewing to be heard for a long time was featured this weekend in *Sweet Fat* (Radio 3, Friday). There was hyperbole, to be sure, and a few of those fancy flights of language with which jazz critics seek to find words as useful as those of wine buffs. But there was little doubt that the great man of jazz being described had something special. It was all fiction, of course, which presumably makes the jazz critic's job easier, but the attractive feature of Jack Kenny and Peter King's play was how it rang true. The story was straightforward: a new tour of England by a top American saxophonist from the Fifties causes three characters to remember him from the old days and, by extension, to consider their own lives. What emerged was their sense of having lost something vital: their own youth, past hopes, a sense of life itself.

While the script was excellent in its cool and lazy accretions of memory, the play's true strength lay in the quality of production. The music, specially written by jazz composer Graham Collier, was not only superb in its own right, confirming the characters' statements that the great jazzman was just that, but was also woven through the piece with a skill rarely heard. Credit, therefore, to director Peter King, as well as to Collier for writing to the scripts and to the suggested character. In an age in which music for radio drama often appears as an afterthought, it was good to hear that the craft lives on.

This was Maurice Chevalier (Radio 2, Tuesday), set itself a different task. The first in a series of three to celebrate the centenary of the French crooner's birth, it was dealing with a real musician,

with actual recordings and a life story as outrageous and, sometimes, as tortuous as that of any fictional jazzman. The production had a very Gallic feel and not just because of Chevalier's music, which was used at slightly too great a length, nor Daniel Pagon's charmingly-accented presentation. There was also the strong suggestion that here was a man who, in spite of everything, deserved to be respected because he was, simply, a genius at what he did. It is a particularly attractive French trait which forces criticism to become muted in the face of artistic success.

As if trying to explain Chevalier to an audience which knew nothing about him, Pagon frequently resorted to describing him as a sort of French "saucy Cockney" talking with double meanings, or as a male Gracie Fields. Whatever it was about the man, Pagon suggested, it had to be admitted that he had that French "ooh la la".

These and other descriptions may have been a bit purple, but in the context of the programme they worked, producing an image of Chevalier as lustrous, larger-than-life and quintessentially Parisian. There was much talk of his philandering, starting at the age of 14 in an alleyway while he was working his apprenticeship in the music-hall in 1900, and of his devotion to his mother, after whom his house, where he is buried, was named. There was also mention of the darker side: the suicide attempts, the blackmail threats following dangerous liaisons and the accusations of collaboration during the war. Much of this remained to be developed in the two following programmes of the series, but as an introduction to a generally attractive and enigmatic character it can be counted a success.

John Marshall

Stephen Pettitt questions the value of the ritual of the Last Night of the Proms as a reflection of the annual season's real importance

## Causes and affects

## CONCERTS

BBC SO/DAVIS  
Albert Hall/  
Radio 3/BBC1/2

his tenure in Toronto, he has visited often enough, and it did seem a wasted opportunity for pleading publicly for something rather more concrete than that we cherish our artistic heritage.

As far as the music is concerned, the atmosphere in the latter part of the concert's second half was as embarrassingly jingoistic as ever, testifying to people's astounding inability to disbelieve the outmoded megalomaniac philosophy of "Rule, Britannia!" (Benjamin Luxon was the soloist, here) or the ethos propounded by "Jerusalem". An obvious point seemed also to be missed: Percy Grainger's three Irish folk-song arrangements, the audience joining in the "Londonderry Air" with little perceivable feeling for any poignant

relevance in these troubled times.

The long-deceased Grainger himself was soloist in *absentia* in the first half, when the piano roll he made of his friend, Greig's, Piano Concerto was skillfully synchronized with the orchestra by Davis, a disastrously belated crashing first entry apart. There were some waggish shouts from certain parts of the audience, of course, about sideboards playing concertos and such like, and the recent postal strike gave plenty of opportunity for banter when Joan Rodgers came on to sing Tatyana's "Letter Scene" from Tchaikovsky's *Eugene Onegin*.

The expressive beauty of her singing was such that for any musician in the audience her contribution must have been the highlight of the evening, notwithstanding the BBC SO's well turned performance of Strauss's *Don Juan* at the very beginning. Now this was a real celebration, of what Davis's words is still "the greatest festival in the world". This year, for all the blured focusing in its programming, it has lived up well to that reputation.

String Quartet" with its first violin, Peter Cropper, as artistic director.

Casually dressed and with an informal spoken introduction to each work, they embraced their "three Romantics" with quartets of Schumann, Mendelssohn and Brahms, played in that order. To have all three in one programme is perhaps to make them difficult to live with in the close confines of a 220 proportioned hall seating 220 (there is a larger hall for 800 as the next stage of refurbishment).

At any rate the accumulated emotional demands began to tell by the time the players arrived at the C-minor Quartet, Op 51 No 1 by Brahms, where the scale of the first and last movements was encompassed with some weighty pressure of phrasing and timbre.

Even so, it was the opening A-major Quartet of Schumann (Op 41 No 3) that sounded the more exposed in its part-writing, the filled hall having absorbed all the resonance to the point where instrumental lines emerged as separate strands rather than a balanced ensemble, and called into question the composer's intentions by the vehemence of the playing.

Mendelssohn's E-minor quartet (Op 44, No 2) could not escape a touch of smugness in its musical character, but the performance also drew attention to its neatness of style and softer-grained clarity.

Noel Goodwin

Beethoven's Ninth  
Albert Hall/Radio 3

The bust of Sir Henry Wood seemed to pale a little as Roger Norrington launched his provocative interpretation of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. But the annual Proms ritual of performing the Ninth must depend on the premise that there are new things still to be said. On Friday night, for once, there were.

Posterity will remember Norrington as the man who observed Beethoven's metronome markings, even when they seemed utterly contradictory to the (equally authentic) tempo indications.

When, for example, in the slow movement he follows and exceeds "crotchet equals 60", the resultant flurry of activity—the violin decorations which begin to sound like Paganini studies, or the key changes which are treated like collisions about to happen—sounds anything but adagio molto. Still more unsettling is his unflinchingly plodding "minim equals 116" for the scherzo's trio. It defies the modern mind to call this presto, but perhaps the early 19th-century mind knew differently. The cantering first movement made the demi-semiquavers sound startlingly urgent but mocked the woodwind's complex counterpoint; while in the finale Norrington rushed the recitatives as if they were shopping lists, then offered almost blatantly leisurely choral climaxes.

Richard Morrison

Lindsay Quartet  
Blackheath

Blackheath Concert Halls, built at the end of last century and reopened two years ago, is looking to raise its musical profile in several directions this season. An international song series will run through until next April and another beginning next month is to put Prokofiev into chamber music perspective.

But first the focus is on "Three Romantics in Blackheath": some 23 concerts in 10 days for which Volvo Concessionaires are the main sponsors and including several late night piano recitals. The festival is "inspired by the Lindsay



Best of the verse in an under-powered show: Kate Gartside as Isabelle

## Short of magic

## THEATRE

The Illusion  
Old Bull, Barnet

A tremendous hit at the Paris Odéon four years ago, Giorgio Strehler's production of *L'illusion Comique* was one of the rare occasions when a long-dead author sheds the carapace of reputation and takes new flight. In place of Corneille the stone-faced neoclassical legislator, there emerged a baroque Pirandello, unconcerned mingling tragedy and comedy, and putting his case for the moral benefits of the theatre through a marvellous command of theatrical magic.

Since then, Corneille has made a promising start on the British stage with Cressida's version of *Le Cid*, now followed by this touring ATC production (another English premiere) in evident hope of keeping up the good work. I have admired previous ATC shows, and I applaud their ground-breaking repertory policy. But so far as Mark Brickman's production of *The Illusion* goes, it might have been better if they had stuck to Shakespeare.

The piece tells the story of a sorrowful father, (Pridamant) who consults a magician (Alcandre) for news of his long-lost son. Alcandre obligingly conjures up a series of visions showing the son serving a braggart captain, paying court to two girls, and meeting his death in a duel. Corneille then springs his master-

stroke by bringing the characters back as a company of actors counting the night's take; and old Pridamant's cry of bereavement changes to the hardly less anguished howl: "My son, an actor!" Obviously, Strehler's resources are not at the disposal of a six-actor touring company. But some means has to be devised for projecting the double illusion of a play within a vision. What Laz Brotherton offers is a scrappy set consisting of a creaky raised platform, a shard of mirror for reflecting scenes we can plainly see for ourselves, and a bank of old cinema seats for Alcandre's clientele. Additionally, Alcandre does his own lighting effects (thus confusing the separate worlds of magic and stage-management), sometimes switching them off, leaving the visionary phantoms still on stage.

As at the Odéon, Alcandre (Michael James-Reed) doubles as the braggart Matamore, but this time he puts on his plumes and false nose in full view of his client so much, once again, for magic. And the undifferentiated doubling throughout the company reduces the already complex plot to utter confusion.

With the exception of the two girls (Kate Gartside and Anastasia Malinoff) the company make heavy weather of John Cairncross's stiff blank verse translation, particularly in comic scenes which are rigid with grotesque facial grimaces and the striking of would-be *commedia* attitudes.

Irving Wardle

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## MONDAY PAGE

## Get on the right track, lady

Are lawyers in danger of being  
shunted on to the 'Mommy  
Track'? Victoria McKee reports

Men and women set out from roughly the same line in starting the race to get to the top of the legal profession — just under half the law school entrants are women. But why do male partners outnumber female partners by fourteen to one in British law firms? The Americans have a phrase for it — the Mommy Track.

Men and women will be running neck and neck in their careers until women decide to leave the race to start a family. When they return, the men are already sprinting to the finishing tape, in the fast track; the Mommy Track is where women are diverted to run a lesser, slower race.

"If women want to become part of the power structure of the legal profession, a choice has to be made," says a barrister. "When you're chasing the fast track you need to keep your eyes on that — which doesn't leave much time for children."

Before they have set foot in a solicitor's office, many women are resigned to the fact that they will take second place to male colleagues. A survey of 2,000 undergraduates, published last week by a firm of solicitors, Gouldens, showed that the women interviewed expected much lower earnings throughout their career, lower expectations of becoming a partner, and were more content to go to a medium-size or small firm.

The Mommy track has been officially mapped out in the United States as a phenom-

enon of the legal profession, with branch lines into advertising, the financial institutions, and other high pressure areas where 100 per cent commitment is demanded of employees.

"You must be willing to direct all your time to the office, spend 14 hours a day there if you want to work your way up from the \$70-\$75,000 salary of a first year associate into the \$300,000-plus salary of a partner," Lenore Kramer, president of the New York State Women's Bar Association, says. She has no children and is a partner in her own company, Herman & Kramer. The law makes life especially difficult for women. They won't leave law school until they are 24, and since a partnership only becomes possible after about six years as an associate in a law firm, that makes an age of 30 — which is crunch time for both career and motherhood.

Some women have been cracking under the strain of choosing between the two. Doris Howard, a New York psychiatrist who is treasurer of the Association for Women in Psychiatry, says: "I have one client who's a fifth year associate in a Wall Street firm of solicitors. She's on a partnership track but she's pregnant now and worries that the men are planning to put her on the Mommy track. She is determined to fight that and make sure motherhood doesn't slow her down."

She believes the Mommy track is a backlash against the feminist movement, showing women that they cannot have



JULIAN HERBERT

Equal in her endeavours: Margaret Bennett, not merely watching the race, but winning it — by never giving up

it all. But inadequate childcare is the main practical problem. "More and more women on our New York City Council are attempting to get legislation passed to require large firms to have crèches," she says. Some American companies offer paternity leave, which may be from one to six weeks; but few men pause long enough to take their full entitlement.

In Britain, the Equal Opportunities Commission is embarking on a new Work And Family campaign aimed at employers, and the Law Society has a working party looking into women's career prospects. Linda Packard,

who chairs the working party, says: "Our research shows that women nearly always reach partnership at a much slower rate than men and work part-time more than men."

"There is no doubt that women perceive blocks in their way, and cannot achieve."

Particularly in the City, she says, it is felt that "if you want a partnership you have to be seen at your desk between 8am and 8pm, which just doesn't sit with motherhood."

"A lot of women feel they need to set up their own

businesses. I set up a partnership with another mother and we both worked from home. Many mothers in the profession keep going like that."

In January, Packard's working party recommended a career break scheme and a part-time partnership plan for law firms which are both still a long way from realization.

Some women have more ingenious solutions. Caroline Willbourne, a barrister who is firmly on the fast track although a mother of two pre-school children, had her children late enough, at 39, to see her career established first.

"I sit on a lot of committees, and work an average of 12

hours a day — but make it a point to keep weekends free for my family," she says.

"A friend of mine took three years off, and she was never able to get back. I took off six-and-a-half weeks with my first child and 12 with my second, but it was a summer birth and I was back by the start of the legal term."

Margaret Bennett, a solicitor who is the only woman partner in Malkin, Cullis & Sumption in London, says that "the big firms with more than 100 partners may only have three or four women — and there are subtle ways in which male partners can affect

a woman's morale so that she says it's too much to handle and backs down." Bennett has two children, aged 13 and five. "The moment one becomes pregnant the attitude is 'from now on she is a write-off and one's equals believe you are not competition any more.' How did she manage to avoid being 'mommy tracked'? "By not giving up in the first place. You have to say 'I am going to put my career first and home life second'. You have to arrange your home life very efficiently and you need a supportive spouse. My husband cooks and I get everything delivered."

he was a junior partner with her firm when she had her first child in 1975; she planned three months off, but the baby was one month late so she took only two. When she returned to work an au pair looked after her child. "If I had stayed away from work longer there would have been problems." The eight-year gap between her children was deliberate, because she felt she could not cope with two young children and stay in the fast track. In her second pregnancy she got a nanny before her son was born (she went straight from a meeting with a QC to the hospital) and was back at work in two weeks.

It is not only solicitors who find themselves heading for the Mommy track. Barbara Nokes, creative director of Bartle, Bogle, Hegarty has two children, aged four and nine. She thinks that women clip their own wings. "I know that if I hadn't had children I'd be running an agency now — but frankly if you decide to have children somebody's got to care for them. I'm not aware of any institutionalized campaign against mothers."

Back in Britain, Joanna Foster of the EOC sees hope for working women who see nothing but the Mommy track ahead. "The Midland Bank's new initiative on workplace crèches, a realization of the demographic time-bomb ticking away and the shorter supply of young, male workers is altering company practice. "I get the feeling we may avoid the worst of the Mommy track syndrome here."

Nokes was a consultant on Campaign, the television series about an advertising agency which featured a woman creative director who was torn between motherhood and ambition.

Medicine also has its Mommy Track. "Women often go into pathology because it's more certain than other areas of work, or they choose to be GPs so that they can sort out their own families," according to a consultant at a London hospital.

"If you stop you'll never make a consultant, and there are very few women who make that grade. And I hardly know any female surgeons that are married, let alone mothers."

The gender gap has become one of the issues in the American presidential election campaign. Fifty-four per cent of women prefer Dukakis to Bush, and Bush is anxious to improve his image with female voters. Both candidates have therefore brought childcare to the centre of their campaigns. The Republicans favour tax credits of up to \$1,000 per child under four (which critics argue would benefit only the rich) while the Democrats urge a federally funded daycare system (which detractors say would bankrupt the middle-class to pay for the poor).

Back in Britain, Joanna Foster of the EOC sees hope for working women who see nothing but the Mommy track ahead. "The Midland Bank's new initiative on workplace crèches, a realization of the demographic time-bomb ticking away and the shorter supply of young, male workers is altering company practice. "I get the feeling we may avoid the worst of the Mommy track syndrome here."

## Legal life's no joke

Question: If you have two lawyers buried up to their necks in sand, what do you do? Answer: Not enough sand.

Lawyer jokes have taken the place of Polish pigs as the latest comedy fad in California. Even lawyers are exchanging them, which may be a safety valve to avoid having to deal with an issue which for them is anything but funny: in terms of professional respect, lawyers in California rank somewhere between a used car salesman and a bail bondsman.

The public perception of the legal profession is of money-rubbing, conniving miscreants who aren't much better than the criminals they defend, are responsible for lawsuits that drag on interminably, and have created chaos in the court system.

The situation has come to a head in California with two proposals which come before the voters in November. Both ostensibly deal with car insurance and the need to reduce premiums. One is sponsored by the Trial Lawyers' Association and the other by the insurance industry, which is spending £29

Meanwhile, in California many young lawyers are getting drunk or getting out

million on radio and television advertisements to defeat the lawyers' measure. Playing heavily on the public's mistrust of lawyers, the insurers message is simple: these guys have taken almost everything you own — now they are after your blood.

The animosity is having its effect on the lawyers. A recent survey in the journal of the American Bar Association reported that 41 per cent of lawyers would prefer to be in another profession. The alcoholism rate among lawyers is reported to be twice as high as in the general population, and psychiatrists and career counsellors report an unprecedented call on their services from lawyers.

While popular television programmes like *LA Law* make life in a large law firm seem glamorous and exciting,

the reality, say those who are in the trenches, is a million miles away from the firm of McKenzie Brachman.

"My life was nothing like TV," says attorney Ellen Whelan. Just four years out of law school, she has already given up the big-firm rat race in New York to join a small, less-pressured company in Los Angeles. Working 11 at night, often seven days a week, as an associate in the legal conglomerate, she says she barely had time to see her parents, let alone have a romance.

Whelan's brother is also an attorney. "He works 60-70 hours a week. He goes home only to sleep," she says. "You make money, but what is the point? You don't have time to spend."

Young members of the profession are deserting it in droves, but some older attorneys find themselves stuck between a desire to get out and a need to maintain their lifestyle. Stacey Betterman is typical. "I ask myself what else can I do. I've been an attorney since I was 25. I don't know anything else."

Sally Ogle Davis

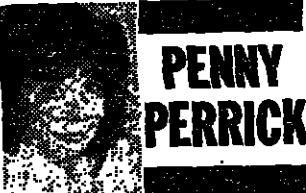
## The marital moaner

Benazir Bhutto is such a brand new wife that she hasn't had time to become a marital martyr yet. In fact, the deluded girl has been quoted as saying that by getting married a woman might lose the "martyr's image" that is the single working woman's lot.

Single girls who have suffered persecution and house arrest as Ms Bhutto has may have developed an aura of brave suffering, and nobody can blame them for it; but for the unthreatened rest of us martyrdom does not sit comfortably on our unwedded shoulders. We can safely leave all that to wives.

Wives are very insistent that in slipping on a wedding ring they have made personal sacrifices compared to which the life of St Francis of Assisi was a riot of self-indulgence. Sorrowfully they list what they have given up, first and foremost the job they left to take up the position of married bliss.

As described by them, this job was somewhat akin to Alexis Carrington's with a dash of Mother Teresa thrown in. Only the closest and most relentless questioning will reveal that they worked in the personnel department of a company that specialized in artificial hollyhocks which, fascinating though it undoubtedly was, can't compare with the joy of being able to have a Cup-a-Soup and the latest *Vogue* curled up beside the Aga at 11am.



PENNY PERRICK

Wives could drive you to tears describing their impoverished lot, telling a tragic tale of the cost of Pampers, private education and hand-painted kitchen units, leaving no money to provide for their personal adornment. And yet who, when invited to a party, demands and gets a whole new outfit including a handbag and hairslide? Martyrdom wives, that's who.

They spend countless afternoons drifting along the shopping mall holding a silk blouse up to the light to see if it tones with their eyeshadow. The single working woman has no time to undergo this soothing experience. Her idea of getting ready for a glamorous evening out is to dash into Underwoods five minutes before they close to buy a new pair of tights which she changes into in the restaurant lavatory.

Wives are martyrs to lots of fiddly little illnesses that non-wives can't be bothered with, including a mysterious headache that comes on at bedtime and lasts for 23 years. It has been known for this unsociable sickness to drive a husband rather desperately into dalliance and then the expression

of martyrdom on a wife's face becomes so intense it would not look out of place in the Sistine Chapel.

"After everything I've done for him," they whine, and when you mention that as far as you can recall they have never sprayed the bedroom with L'Amour can de toilette or even paid the electricity bill out of their own money, they just shake their halo at you.

Even wives who spent every single Saturday evening during their spinsterhood sitting at home waiting for the telephone to ring are of the opinion that they renounced whole armies of ardent admirers, all of whom went on to become multi-millionaires.

According to wives, in their delicious girlhood strong men would swoon at their beauty and grace. The martyred sigh which follows this admission is meant to convey the impression that the reason why they are now two stone overweight is something to do with their husband's thoughtless and inconsiderate behaviour and has nothing to do with the fact that they are devoted to trifle and toasted cheese sandwiches.

Writing about these tribulations has brought on a heavy bout of nostalgia, for once I was a martyred married woman and just occasionally, now that I live in unmarried, unmartyred peace and quiet, I miss the days when I was allowed the nicest marital perk of all: the right to moan.

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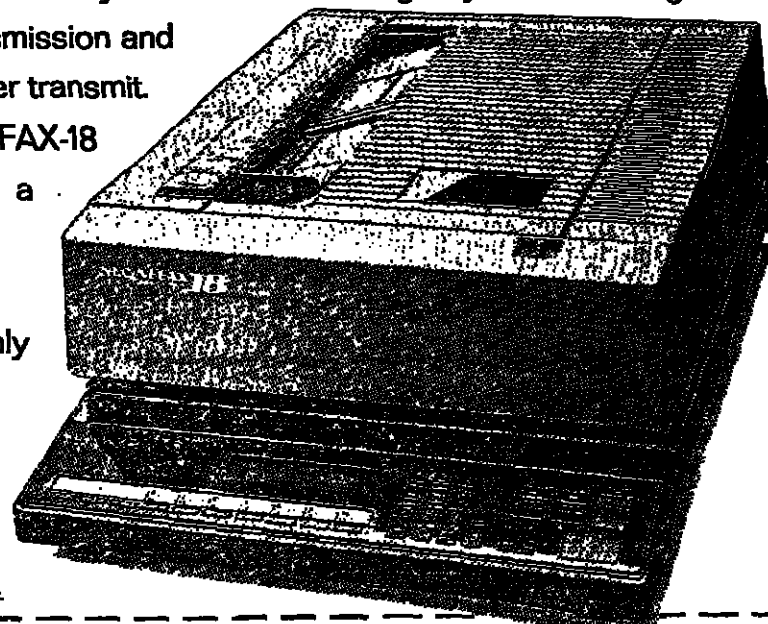
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## INFORMATION SERVICE

This selective guide to entertainment and events throughout Britain appears from Monday to Friday, followed in the Saturday section by a preview of the week ahead. Items for inclusion should be sent to The Times Information Service, PO Box 7, 1 Virginia Street, London E1 9XN

**BOOKING KEY**  
★ Seats available  
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THEATRE  
LONDON

★ **THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON:** J.M. Barrie's other desert island play, with Rex Harrison as the little earl and Edward Fox as his perfect butler. Theatre Royal, Haymarket, SW1 (01-530 8832). Tube: Chancery Lane. Mon-Sat 7.30-10.10pm, Wed-Sat 7.30-10.10pm, mat 3.50-5.50pm, 24-25.

★ **DREAMS IN AN EMPTY CITY:** Lewis Fitz-Gerald heads a strong cast in a murder thriller set in Sydney's financial world. Lyric Theatre, King Street, W5 (01-741 7211). Tube: Hammersmith. Mon-Sat 7.45pm, mat 2.30pm and Sat 4pm, 25-27.

★ **EASY VIRTUE:** attractive revival of Noel Coward 1928 with Jane Fonda scandalizing her teenage husband's faithful country folks. Gaiety Theatre, Charing Cross Road, WC2 (01-739 8107). Tube: Leicester Square. Mon-Fri 8-10.15pm, Sat 8.15-10.30pm, mat 3.50-5.15pm and Sat 5-7.15pm, 27-30.

★ **LETITIA AND LOVAGE:** Maggie Smith and Margaret Tyzack waging eccentric war against the modern world in Peter Shaffer's new comedy. Gaiety Theatre, Charing Cross Road, W1 (01-437 3567). Tube: Piccadilly Circus. Mon-Sat 7.45-10.15pm, mat 3.50-5.30pm, 27-30.

★ **THE PUBLIC:** Federico Garcia Lorca's most notorious play, overtly homosexual in theme, directed by Uta Hagen with Gerard Murphy heading a company of actors and dancers. Translated by Henry Livings. Theatre Royal, Haymarket, SW1 (01-530 8832). Tube: Chancery Lane. Mon-Fri 8-10pm, Sat 8-10.15pm, mat 3.50-5.15pm, 27-30.

★ **RE-JOYCE:** Maureen Lipman stars in an adaptation of the works of Joyce. Fortune Theatre, Russell St, WC2 (01-836 2238). Tube: Covent Garden. Mon-Fri 8pm, Sat 8.30pm, 27-30.

★ **SUGAR BABIES:** Mickey Rooney and Ann Miller star in nostalgia show vastly popular on Broadway. Gaiety Theatre, Charing Cross Road, W1 (01-437 3567). Tube: Piccadilly Circus. Mon-Sat 7.45-10.15pm, mat 3.50-5.30pm, 27-30.

★ **TEACHERS:** John Godean's end-of-term play-within-a-play, funny with sad bits. Arts Theatre, Great Newport Street, WC2 (01-836 3334). Tube: Leicester Square. Mon-Thurs 8-10pm, Fri and Sat 8-10.15pm, early performances on Fri and Sat 8.30-10.30pm, 27-30.

★ **A TOUCH OF DANGER:** new Francis Durbridge thriller puts William Franklyn in danger of his life from international espionage. Whitehall Theatre, Whitehall, SW1 (01-867 1119). Tube: Charing Cross. Mon-Sat 8-10pm, mat 3.50-5.15pm and Sat 5-7pm, 27-30.

## OUT OF TOWN

★ **BROMLEY:** ★ *Bitthe Spirit* Rula Lanksa, Deborah Grant, Guy Siner, Anne Wing, Jenny Tomlin, Gerald Flood and Janet Allen, directed by John David in the Noel Coward comedy about a reversionist with. Churchill, High Street, E1 (01-460 6677). Opens tomorrow 7.45pm, then Mon-Sat 7.45pm, mat 2.30pm, Oct 1, 6, 8 2.30pm, 25-28.

★ **SHEFFIELD:** ★ *The People Museum* Garry Lyons's black comedy, set in a mining heritage centre, presented by Metro Theatre Company on tour. Crucible Studio, North Street, S1 (01-474 769922). Opens tomorrow 7.45pm, then Mon-Sat 7.45pm, 23-30. Until Sept 24.

★ **WINDSOR:** ★ *The Winslow Boy* Leo Montague, Hugh Manning, Helen Ryan and Prunella Gee in the ever-popular Terence Rattigan drama, directed by Joan Riley. Theatre Royal, Thames Street (01-753 85088). Opens tomorrow 8pm, then Mon-Sat 8pm, mat 2.30pm and Oct 2 2.30pm, 22-30. Until Oct 8.

★ **LONG RUNNERS:** ★ *And Then There Were None* Strand Theatre (01-836 2680). ★ *Beyond Reasonable Doubt* Queen's Theatre, New London Theatre (01-405 0072). CC 01-404 4079. ★ *Follies* Shaftesbury Theatre (01-379 5395). ★ *Good Street* Drury Lane Theatre (01-836 8108/9). ★ *Les Liaisons Dangereuses* Ambassadors Theatre (01-436 6111). ★ *Me and My Girl* Adelphi Theatre (01-240 7154). ★ *Les Miserables* Palace Theatre (01-434 0509). ★ *The Mousetrap* St Martin's Theatre (01-638 1443). ★ *The Phantom of the Opera* Her Majesty's Theatre (01-339 2244). ★ *Run For Your Wife* Cricton Theatre (01-930 3216). ★ *Starlight Express* Apollo Victoria (01-828 8665).

## FILMS

★ **Also on national release**  
★ **Advance booking possible**  
★ **BIG BUSINESS (PG):** Farical comedy re-working the *Conduct of Errors* play with Betty Midler and Lily Tomlin as two mismatched sets of identical twins who find themselves on opposite sides in a venture brokered by Jim Abraham. Cannon Chelsea (01-352 5096). Progs 1.35, 4.00, 6.30, 9.35. Nothing But Contract (01-727 7697). Progs 1.50, 3.40, 6.40, 8.40. Odeon Kensington (01-602 6644). Progs 1.40, 4.00, 6.20, 8.40. Odeon Shaftesbury (01-722 5905). Progs 2.10, 4.15, 6.30, 9.30.

★ **BLUES (PG):** Reminiscences of an army camp with Matthew Broderick and Christopher Walken as new recruits (107 min). Cannon Baker Street (01-595 9772). Progs 2.20, 5.40, 8.15. Cannon Fulham Road (01-370 2636). Progs 2.15, 6.15, 9.30. Empire Leicester Square (01-200 0200). Progs 2.15, 4.45, 7.15, 9.30.

★ **BUSTER (15):** Singer Phil Collins makes his cinema debut in a film surveying the life and loves of Buster Keaton (102 min). Odeon Leicester Square (01-630 6111). Progs 12.40, 3.15, 6.00, 8.40.

★ **COMING TO AMERICA (15):** Eddie Murphy as a pampered foreign prince who comes to America to select his own bride. A botched comic vehicle with a touch of sweetness, directed by John Landis. (116 min). Cannon Fulham Road (01-370 2636). Progs 2.15, 6.20, 9.15. Cannon Oxford Street (01-636 0310). Progs 2.10, 5.15, 8.20. Plaza 2 (01-200 0200). Progs 1.30, 4.00, 6.20, 9.30. Odeon West End (01-330 5252). Progs 1.35, 3.40, 6.10, 8.45.

★ **THE SICILIAN (15):** Michael Cimino's latest extravaganza—an epic account of the post-war Italian leader Salvatore Giuliano, with an odd bunch of international players (Christopher Lambert as Giuliano, John Cazale as a Mafia chieftain) (146 min). Odeon Haymarket (01-839 7697). Progs 2.15, 5.30, 8.45.



## A season of old curiosities

In which film does Margaret Lockwood (pictured above with Dennis Lockwood) play a 19th century clothes-horse with a strange Irish accent who gets hooked on drugs while the family falls apart around her and characters utter "There's trouble at the mines"? The answer is *Hungry Hill*—a half-forgotten drama from 1947, unearthed by the Museum of London and the opening attraction of its "Made in London" film season starting tomorrow.

Even at the time, this adaptation of Daphne du Maurier's novel was deemed a little ludicrous, although the cast alone guarantees our attention: Dennis Price, Cecil Parker, Jean Simmons, talents

from Dublin's Abbey and Gate theatres. They throw themselves nobly into the absurd hurry-burry. Another curio is *Something Always Happens*, to be shown on Thursday—a breezy, romantic comedy from 1934, and directed by Michael Powell in his apprentice days. Later plays include Ivor Novello in Noel Coward's *The Vortex*, made in 1924 at the height of the play's notoriety; Edith Evans in Thorold Dickinson's dazzling *Queen of Spades*; and two of Gabriel Barbra's grandiloquent stunts at filming Shaw (*Major Barbara* and *Caesar and Cleopatra*). Museum of London (01-600 3699), Tuesdays and Thursdays until December 15, 6.10pm, £1.50. Geoff Brown.

## CONCERTS

★ **BROKEN HEART:** conducted by Simon Reynolds, the Tudor Consort sings Dowland's *A Heart that's Broken* and many pieces by Tallis, Ferrabasso and Byrd. St John's, Smith Sq, London SW1 (01-222 1051), 7.30pm, £3.50, £5.

★ **ALL VIVALS:** the London Soloists' Chamber Orchestra is conducted by David Josefowitz in numerous Vivaldi concertos for flute, two violins, and four violins, ending with the *Four Seasons*, in which Eugene-Marie Popova plays the violin. Queen Elizabeth Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (01-828 3191, 01-928 8800), 7.45pm, 24-25.

★ **BURNSIDE BRIEFLY:** as a follow-up to the earlier programme in the "Three Romantics" series, Iain Burnside gives a short piano recital consisting of Brahms's *Sonata Op. 1*, Schumann's *Arabesque* and some of Mendelssohn's *Songs without Words*. Blackheath Concert Hall, 10pm, £2.

## LUNCHTIME

★ **ROTHSCHILD RECITAL:** the soprano Charlotte de Rothschild sings items by Chausson, Tchaikovsky and Berlioz accompanied by Julius Drake. St Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Sq, London WC2 (01-839 1930), 1.15-2pm, free.

★ **ART OF ALBION:** Mozart's great Divertimento K563 is played by the Albion String Trio. St Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Sq, London WC2 (01-373 5566), 1.10-1.50pm, free.

## EVENING

★ **LUDWIG PLUS:** as an early contribution to the huge "Bachoven Plus" series, Sir Neville Martinson conducts the Academy of St Martin-in-the-Fields in a rare early heard *Brandenburg Concerto* and Murray Perahia solos in Beethoven's *Piano Concertos Nos 1 and 3*. Royal Festival Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (01-928 3191, 01-928 8800), 7.30-9.20pm, £4.50-£16.50.

★ **MESSIAH'S 80TH:** see caption. Wigmore Hall, 36 Wigmore St, London W1 (01-935 2141), 7.30pm, 23-26.

★ **BLACKHEATH ROMANTICS:** continuing with the "Three Romantics" series, the Lindsay Quartet (Lindsay Quartet) performs Schumann's *Quartet Op. 12* with Schumann's *Op. 41 No. 1*, and then are joined by Janet Hinton for Brahms's *Clarinet Concerto*. 23 Lee Rd, London SE2 (01-463 0100), 7.30pm, £5.50, £7.50.

to mark the 80th birthday of Olivier Messiaen (above), a series of three piano recitals of his work begins tonight at the Wigmore Hall (see listing). Messiaen has an extensive musical vocabulary and draws on a wide range of resources. His great interest in ornithology, and detailed studies of the pitch and rhythm of bird-song, has found its way into several of his works, often with extraordinary fidelity. Tonight the pianist Carl-Axel Dominique performs a selection of pieces from one such work—*Catalogue of Oiseaux* (1956-58).



★ **THE PHANTOM OF THE OPERA:** DAVE WILLETTE, MICHAEL MOORE, and JILL BALL. Musical Theatre. Opening at certain performances. 23 Lee Rd, London SE2 (01-463 0100), 7.30pm, £5.50, £7.50.

★ **THE TEMPEST:** Directed by Jonathan Miller. Royal Festival Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (01-928 3191, 01-928 8800), 7.30-9.20pm, £4.50-£16.50.

★ **THE SHORE OF ALL SONGS:** The Musical Separation. Directed by Jonathan Miller. Royal Festival Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (01-928 3191, 01-928 8800), 7.30-9.20pm, £4.50-£16.50.

★ **THE SHORE OF ALL SONGS:** The Musical Separation. Directed by Jonathan Miller. Royal Festival Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (01-928 3191, 01-928 8800), 7.30-9.20pm, £4.50-£16.50.

## ROCK

★ **BELINDA CARLISLE:** featherweight rock from the "Heaven is a Place on Earth" star. Edinburgh Playhouse, 18-21 Greenside Place, E1 5ST 2590, 7.30pm, £5-7.

★ **SILOUSIE & THE BANISHEES:** from a former punk to grand dame of goth in a mere 12 years. Guildhall, Guildhall Square, Portsmouth (0705 824355), 7.30pm, £7.50.

★ **THE PROCLAIMERS:** the Scottish Sprukey twins, now with an electric band in tow, playing on home territory. Jings, High Street, Dingwall (0349 64016), 8.30pm, £5.

★ **SID KING & BILLY KING:** "Legendary" rockabilly brothers from Austin, Texas, who featured in the Fifties band the Five Strings. Supported by Sugar Ray Ford and the Hotshots. 100 club, 100 Oxford St, London W1 (01-636 0933), 7.30pm, £5.

## JAZZ

★ **HAROLD NICHOLAS:** opening night of a two-week residency from the renowned Cotton Club singer and tap dancer. Plaza On The Park, 11 Knightsbridge, London SW1 (01-235 5550), 8.15pm, ring for prices.

★ **NORMA WINSTONE:** best known for her work with Azimuth and Vocal Group, the bottle singer is on tour with her own quartet. Four Bars Inn, Castle St, Cardiff (0222 374962), 8.30pm, £2.

★ **SHEILA JORDAN:** the American vocalist is in residence until Thursday, backed by Peter and the Jokers (Percy Pearce piano). Bass Club, 35 Coronet Street, London N1 (01-729 2476), 8.45pm, £5.

## OPERA

★ **TURANDOT:** Andrei Serban's spectacular production back at Covent Garden with Gwyneth Jones ically resplendent in the title role and Edward Downes conducting. Royal Opera House, London WC2 (01-240 1066), 7.30-10.30pm, £2.50-£38.

★ **TOSCA:** Revival of Jonathan Miller's sombre, grey, 1940s-style Puccini production with Janice Cairns in the title role and Paul Daniel conducting. Royal Opera House, London WC2 (01-838 3181), 8-10.35pm, £2.50-£38.

## DANCE

★ **VALI SUBSIAH:** and company from Malaysia give Indian solos, duets and tricos. The Place, Dukes Road, London WC1 (01-387 0031), 8-10pm, £5.

## GALLERIES

★ **SCOTT BURTON:** new chair sculptures by an American artist. Lisson Gallery, 57 Lisson Street, London NW1 (01-724 2739), Tues-Fri 10am-5pm, Sat 10am-1pm, free, until Oct 15.

★ **JENNY NEWBERRY:** floral watercolours by a young Scottish painter. Church Street Gallery, 17 Church Street, Saffron Walden (0799-24422), Mon-Fri 10am-1pm and 2.15-5pm, Sat 10am-1pm, free, until Oct 15.

★ **JOHN EMMANUEL:** recent, highly textured figurative paintings. Plus sculptural ceramics by Ruth Barrett-Danes. Arts Gallery, York Street, Bath (0225-64850), Mon-Sat 10am-5pm, free, until Oct 20.

★ **DAVID CHAPMAN AND KEITH CLEMENTS:** a retrospective of recent figurative paintings respectively. Portland Gallery, Grand Parade, Brighton (0273-804141), Mon-Fri 9am-5pm, free, until Oct 11.

★ **JOHN BRATBY:** Recent landscape and Venetian scenes by a former Kitchen Sink School painter. Mason-Watts Picture Art, 16 Lansdowne Circus, Bath (0225-316182), Mon-Fri 10am-5pm, Sat 10am-12.30pm, free, until Sept 24.

★ **HENRY MOORE (1898-1986):** A major retrospective of sculptures and drawings. Royal Academy, 4, St Martin's Lane, London W1 (01-439 7438), daily 10am-6pm, £3.50, until Dec 11.

★ **PAINT AND PLASTER:** Paintings by Dore and ceramics by Debbie Rose and Stephanie Waddington. Royal Academy, 4, St Martin's Lane, London W1 (01-439 7438), Tues-Sat 10am-5pm, free, until Oct 8.

★ **DAVID CHAPMAN AND KEITH CLEMENTS:** a retrospective of recent figurative paintings respectively. Portland Gallery, Grand Parade, Brighton (0273-804141), Mon-Fri 9am-5pm, free, until Oct 11.

## TALKS

★ **STONE AGE EUROPE:** Talk by Alison Roberts on Europe in the Old Stone Age 35,000-50,000 years ago. British Museum, 11.30am, free.

## WALKS

★ **ROYAL LONDON AND THE CHANGING OF THE GUARDS:** meet Green park tube, 10am, £3.

★ **THE BRITISH MONARCHY—WINDSOR'S HERITAGE:** meet Westminster tube, 10.30am, £3.

★ **LONDON LOW LIFE:** meet Tottenham Court Road tube, 7.30pm, £3.

★ **DISCOVERING SOHO—PAST AND PRESENT:** meet Leicester Square tube, 4.30pm, £3.

★ **LEGAL LONDON—INNS OF COURT AND LAW COURTS:** meet Temple tube, 11am, £3.

★ **JEWISH EAST END:** meet Aldgate East tube, 11am, £3.

## OTHER EVENTS

★ **SOCIETY DRESS AT THE V & A:** a 12-day programme of lectures for students of fashion, teachers, or anyone with an interest in clothes, which traces the history and implications of fashions, designed for those with the wealth, inclination and time to devote a significant portion of their lives to clothes.

★ **Victoria & Albert Museum, London SW7.** Today until October 1, 11am and 2.30pm, also 3.40pm and 6.45pm on selected days. Seats £10 per day, evening lectures £5. Due to postal strike those wishing to attend should arrive by 10.30am on the day. (Further information and programme details 01-938 8636).

★ **THE ART OF THE SCRIBE:** last week in which to see an exhibition of work by outstanding and internationally known practitioners of the art of calligraphy. "Essentials of authentic scripts based on modern interpretations. Some works for sale." The Arts Centre, Bampton Town Hall, Bampton, Oxfordshire (0993 850137), until September 25, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday 10.30am-1pm and 2.30-5.00pm, Sunday 2.30-4.30pm.

★ **LUNCHTIME FILMS:** regular Monday feature at the National Gallery. Today George Stubbs and Turner. National Gallery, Lower Floor Lecture Theatre, Trafalgar Sq, London WC2 (01-839 3321), 1pm, free.

## BOOKINGS

★ **Wigmore Hall:** October programme includes Murray Perahia and Ensemble Amadeus in gala concert to launch Amadeus Scholarship Fund in memory of Peter Schidlof. Also concert is Chamber Music, London Pianoforte, Song Recital and Early Music and Baroque series.

★ **Wigmore Hall, 36 Wigmore Street, London W1 (01-935 2141).**

★ **Back Mass in '88:** gala performance by Orchestra Du Monde, conducted by Janusz, in aid of Great Ormond Street Hospital. Wigmore Hall, 36 Wigmore Street, London W1 (01-935 2141).

★ **Royal Albert Hall, Kensington Gore, London SW7 (01-589 8212/9465).**

## LAST CHANCE

★ **Glasgow Garden Festival:** 120 acres of theme park. Forestry Commission "Magic Forest": plants, trees and shrubs from all over the world, plus plantations including street trees, art exhibitions, and animals. Final week. South Bank of Clyde (041 429 8865).

★ **The Gods on Earth:** masks from the Theatre of the East (Duo) from Guizhou Province, south-west China, where wooden masks are used to transform actors into gods.

★ **National Theatre, South Bank, London SE1 (01-929 2033), Ends Saturday.**

★ **Golden Age of Exeter:** exhibitions of 17th century Exeter, including sweet making and house restoration. Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Queen Street, Exeter (0392 55724), Ends Saturday.

## BOND WINNERS

★ **Winning numbers in the weekly Premium Bond prize draw are:** £100,000, 1G2 57132, (the winner lives in Torbay); £50,000, 30C3 630757; (Reading); £25,000, 35C2 146947; (Gwent).

★ **Theatre:** Tony Patrick: Films: Geoff Brown; Concerts: Max Harrison; Opera: Hilary Finch; Book: David Staines; Jazz: Clive Davis; Dance: John Percival; Galleries: David Lee; Walks and Talks: Greta Carlsway; Other Events: Judy Froshaug; Bookings: Anne Whitehouse.

## WORD-WATCHING

Answers from page 24:

★ **EMUNION:** (b) From the Latin *emungere*, to wipe the sweat off one's nose, of emergency. "Parading in public certain habits, such as the finger in the nose, dignified emunition."

★ **OPUNTIA:** Both (a) and (b), the *Opuntia* vulgaris, growing, according to Pliny, around the Locrian city of Opeia in Greece. Almost the City of Opeia, which men delight to eat: this admirable gift the leaf bath, That if it is laid in the ground, it will take root."

★ **DINGE:** (a) Black American slang for a Black slave the Twentieth, from dingy, Raymond Chandler: "You say there is a dinge joint?"

★ **PAHOEHOE:** (c) Lava that has cooled in roпы forms, from the Hawaiian word, as opposed to aa, pronounced a-a, rough, crumbling lava.

★ **CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1671**

ACROSS  
1 Microphone (4)  
3 Fabrics dealer (6)  
8 Where Byron died (11)  
10 Japanese ash (3)  
11 Cause to attack (3,2)  
12 A bomb aftermath (4,3)  
14 Atlas Berber (3)  
15 Former school exams (1,1,1)  
16 Sanction organizer (7)  
17 Divine (5)  
19 Everyone (3)  
21 Theatrical infirmary (11)  
23 Become more intense (6)  
24 Timber dressing blade (4)

DOWN  
1 Powerful brindle hound (7)  
2 Door handle (4)  
4 Formally record (8)  
5 Photo (5)  
6 Retainers (7)

7 Ammunition (4)  
9 Tiny (4)  
11 Year jaggedly (8)  
14 Recoil (7)  
15 Small grain (7)

18 Expensive (4)  
20 Commodity surplus (4)  
21 Breeding male (4)

22 The above position is taken from the game between Bigsler (White) and Fischer (Black) played in the 1965-66 US Championship. Black plays and wins. The winning move will be given in tomorrow's Times.

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54 The above position is taken from the game between Bigsler (White)



## TELEVISION AND RADIO

Compiled by Peter Dear  
and Jane Rackham

## Regional renaissance?



Two of the workers in a nappy factory in Consett, a town that is still trying to re-establish itself after its steel works closed in 1980 making 3,500 employees redundant (C4, 10.20pm)

## TELEVISION CHOICE

In 1980 the steel works at Consett were closed, depriving the town of its main source of employment and making 3,500 workers redundant. This year reports from the North-East suggested that the town was now thriving again, experiencing a remarkable re-birth and being hailed as a model of how aid can revitalise a region. When the *Dog Bites* (Channel 4, 10.20pm), made by a Gateshead-based company, Trade Films, with financial backing from local authorities in the area, suggest that this renaissance is largely a myth. It is true that there are new jobs but they are mostly routine and unskilled. And the attempts at training and youth opportunities have cut little ice, either. "The BSC (British Steel Corporation) town has turned into the MSC (Manpower Services Commission) town," says one local cynic, adding: "We have the best trained dole queue in Britain."

The young people are bored and disillusioned. At the same time the American manager of a company that has recently started up in Consett exudes optimism and praises the co-operation of his non-union workforce. The film intersperses interviews with contributions from local performers. Two characters called Bill and Rose (played by Art Davies and Lisa Sanderson) make up a North-East version of a Greek chorus, he fantasising about a new life away from Consett, she expressing a fatalistic acceptance of the status quo. A drag act with a huge Union Jack mimes to Vera Lynn singing "There'll always be an England" presumably ironic but apparently not taken that way by the audience. UL

timately the film is a piece of socialist romanticism. While properly critical of a system that can condemn people to hopeless despair, it suggests no way out except a vague notion that if only someone gives them the time and space, the working classes can work out their own destiny.

Back for its 26th season, *World in Action* (ITV, 8.30pm) follows the father of a British soldier killed by the IRA as he visits Northern Ireland and tries to make sense of the tragedy. The soldier was one of the six blown up after taking part in a chaotic fun-run in Lisburn. The father goes to the scene of the crime, meets members of the local community and talks to politicians, John Hume and Peter Robinson. But his most remarkable conversation is with the father of an IRA man killed by the security forces.

Peter Waymark

## Behind the viewfinder

## RADIO CHOICE

A new season of *Third Ear* (Radio 3, 7.05pm) begins tonight with an interview by Christopher Cook that is as probing and personally revealing as anything you would expect to hear in *In the Psychiatrist's Chair*. Cook's subject (I was tempted to say his patient) is the film director Terence Davies whose trilogy *Children, Madonna and Child, and Death and Transfiguration* have been highly praised on the festival circuit. His new film *Distances* is in the cinemas in October. Reduced to its essentials, his trilogy is a lament for the lost world of his Liverpool childhood and adolescence, but its roots are very much in personal biography. Roman Catholicism is the central theme in all his work. It is a religion he has rejected totally because he was

overwhelmed by the degree of guilt and shame that was expected of him. Cook does not press Davies about his homosexuality. He does not need to. Davies is as anxious to talk about it as he is to convey the depth of his loneliness. This is how he links the two: "I couldn't be promiscuous. I'm not good looking. I haven't got a good body. You go to San Francisco and you want to blow your brains out — they're all so beautiful. That is my personal angst." Asked by Cook whether his films are an act of catharsis, Davies replies that there are too many scars on his psyche for that. All his films do is sharpen his sense of loneliness. When, I wonder, did you last hear talk like that in a chat about making movies?

Chocolate (Radio 4, 8.15pm), a tale of that 1918 brand of bolshevism that could look no further than the end of its sharp ideological nose, brought exactness to its author, Alexander Tarasov.



Some straight talking from Terence Davies (R3, 7.05pm)

Peter Davalle

## BBC1

- 6.30 Olympic Breakfast Time with Steve Rider. Highlights of the overnight action in Seoul with summaries at 6.30, 7.30 and 8.30. Plus national and international news on the hour and half hour and regional news and weather at 6.55 and 7.55. 6.55 Regional news and weather.
- 9.00 News and weather followed by Olympic Grandstand introduced by Bob Wilson and Sally Jones. Includes gymnastics action, diving, modern pentathlon, shooting and weightlifting. Includes news and weather at 10.00.
- 10.25 Children's BBC introduced by Andy Crane beginning with Play School (r). 10.50 Five to Eleven. A reading by Dora Bryan.
- 11.00 News and weather followed by Olympic Grandstand introduced by Bob Wilson and Sally Jones. The latest news and highlights from Seoul. Includes news and weather at 12.00. 12.55 Regional news and weather.
- 1.00 One O'Clock News with Michael Buck. Weather. 1.30 Neighbours. Des discovered that he and Daphne are not the only ones concerned with Mike's interests.
- 1.50 Olympic Grandstand. Further highlights of the action in Seoul. 3.50 Stopped and Tied up narrated by Terry Wogan 4.00 The Bar (r). 4.15 Rupert. The story of a boy who becomes a defender of the Earth. Animated science fiction adventure. (Coefax) 4.40 Beat the Teacher. Quiz game presented by Bruno Brookes.
- 4.55 News and weather followed by Fielding flying over the crater of Mount St Helens. (Coefax) 5.35 Neighbours (r).
- 6.00 One O'Clock News with Nicholas Witchell and Philip Hayton. Weather.

## BBC2

- 6.55 Open University: Equivalence Relations 7.20 Gas and Steam Turbines. Ends at 7.45.
- 9.00 Ceefax
- 9.40 Daytime on Two: Going to work 10.05 For the young 10.15 Music: Public Enemy. 10.40 Thinkabout 10.55 Early space travel 11.20 Other best 11.40 Maths 12.00 French language 12.15 Social History 12.35 Blues in television news 1.00 Padel power.
- 1.25 Paddy's House (r). 1.30 Brio-Brac (r). 1.40 Landmarks. Wooden windmills (r).
- 2.00 News and weather followed by Words and Pictures (r).
- 2.15 SDP Conference. Includes the speech by Dr David Owen and the debates on defence and the reform of the House of Lords. News and weather at 3.00 and 3.55.
- 5.00 The Strange Affair of... Doomsday prophecies (r).
- 5.30 In the Footsteps of Bonnie Prince Charlie. Jimmie Macgregor travels through Glen Moriston and Affric to Glen Carnich (r). (Coefax)

## ITV/LONDON

- 6.00 TV-am begins with news and The Morning Programme introduced by Mike Morris. 7.00 News followed by Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and Mike Morris. After Nine includes news and items for parents of young children.
- 9.25 Thames news and weather.
- 9.30 Runway. Travel and general knowledge quiz hosted by Richard Madeley 10.00 Let's Pretend to the tale of the Forgetful Wizard (r). 10.30 News headlines 10.35 Thames news and weather.
- 10.30 Mr & Mrs. The first of a new series of the quiz show for married couples, presented by Derek Bates and Donna Myers.
- 11.00 Olympics 1988. Dikie Davies and Hazel Irvine present highlights of six finals, four of them from the swimming pool including the 100 metres breaststroke in which Britain's Adrian Moorhouse is in with a shout.
- 1.00 News at One with Jon Snow
- 1.20 Thames news and weather
- 1.30 Olympics 1988. Further news from Seoul.
- 2.00 Film: It's a Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World (1963) starring Spencer Tracy, Ethel Merman, Terry Thomas and Phil Silvers. Part one of a comedy chase movie about 10 people searching for the hidden proceeds of a successful bank robbery. Directed by Stanley Kramer. (The final part is tomorrow at the same time)
- 3.25 Thames news and weather
- 3.30 The Young Doctors. Medical drama about a batch of junior mistiffs in order to help him track down a band of Comanches led by a white man who murdered his wife and children. Directed by Michael Mann.
- 4.00 Jim Henson Presents: Mother Goose Stories. The tale of *Boy Blue* 4.10 Tube Mike. Cartoon series 4.20 The Real Ghostbusters. Animated adventures 4.45 Knightmare. Adventure game series
- 5.15 Olympics 1988 presented by Nick Owen and Alison Holloway. The studio guests include Suzanne Dando and Brian Jacks.

## CHANNEL 4

- 7.00 Olympics 1988 introduced by Nick Owen and Alison Holloway.
- 9.30 Schools: woodlands 9.47 Roundabouts 10.04 Videomaths 10.21 Maths is fun 10.33 GCSE English Literature 10.50 The human eye 11.17 Autumn 11.29 An introduction to reading 11.41 Car design
- 12.00 Just 4 Fun (r).
- 12.30 Business Daily.
- 1.00 Sesame Street. Pre-school learning series.
- 2.00 Film: Mandy (1982) b/w starring Jack Hawkins. Phyllis Calvert and Mandy Miller. Drama about a deaf and dumb young girl whose parents argue fiercely about her treatment. Directed by Alexander Mackendrick.
- 3.45 Years Ahead. This week's edition of the magazine series for the older viewer includes an item on retiring to the Isle of Skye.
- 4.30 Fifteen-to-One. General knowledge quiz game.
- 5.00 The Late Late Show. New series of the music and chat show from Dublin presented by Gay Byrne.

- 6.00 The Munsters (b/w). Vintage American comedy series about a ghoulish family.
- 6.30 Take Six Cooks. The second course — soups, stocks and sauces — is prepared by Nico Ledenia (r).
- 7.00 Channel 4 News with Peter Sefton and Nick Gowing includes a report from the SDP Conference in Torquay. Followed by Newsnight.
- 8.00 Brookside. Sheila arrives unexpectedly at the Close; and at the Corkhills Tommo is stabbed. (Oracle)
- 8.30 Film: White Mena (1980) starring Bette Davis. A made-for-television drama about a proud and independent pensioner who takes in a 16-year-old delinquent in order to qualify for foster-care payments. Directed by Jackie Cooper.
- 10.20 The Eleventh Hour: When the Dog Bites. (See Choice)
- 11.20 Olympics 1988. Tonight's guests include Brian Peapack, Mike Corby, Dan Topolski, Sue Barker, Barry Winch and Jim Watt. Ends at 7.00am.



Mandy Miller as the deaf and dumb girl (C4, 2.00pm)

- BBC1 WALES: 6.30pm-7.00 News and weather 11.25-11.30 News and weather 11.30-11.35 News and weather 11.35-11.40 News and weather 11.40-11.45 News and weather 11.45-11.50 News and weather 11.50-11.55 News and weather 11.55-12.00 News and weather 12.00-12.05 News and weather 12.05-12.10 News and weather 12.10-12.15 News and weather 12.15-12.20 News and weather 12.20-12.25 News and weather 12.25-12.30 News and weather 12.30-12.35 News and weather 12.35-12.40 News and weather 12.40-12.45 News and weather 12.45-12.50 News and weather 12.50-12.55 News and weather 12.55-1.00 News and weather 1.00-1.05 News and weather 1.05-1.10 News and weather 1.10-1.15 News and weather 1.15-1.20 News and weather 1.20-1.25 News and weather 1.25-1.30 News and weather 1.30-1.35 News and weather 1.35-1.40 News and weather 1.40-1.45 News and weather 1.45-1.50 News and weather 1.50-1.55 News and weather 1.55-2.00 News and weather 2.00-2.05 News and weather 2.05-2.10 News and weather 2.10-2.15 News and weather 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CHANGE ON WEEK	
FT 30 Share	1422.5 (+24.0)
FT-SE 100	1766.7 (+28.3)
USM (Datastream)	159.90 (+1.74)
US dollar	1.6755 (-0.0215)
W German mark	3.1430 (+0.0086)
Trade-weighted	75.4 (-0.3)

# THE TIMES

MONDAY SEPTEMBER 19 1988

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Executive Editor  
David Brewerton

## Weaker oil and metals point to disinflation

From Maxwell Newton  
New York

By last Friday, disinflation in the US was signalled by the notable weakness of precious metals and oil, which sent commodity futures lower.

Bond bears nevertheless shrugged off most of the recent news of weak employment and domestic spending growth as "summer madness".

Gold has fallen more than \$100 an ounce from December 1987 to \$412 (\$247) on Friday. Short-term interest rates have fallen steadily since the discount rate increase on August 9.

Until Friday, the Federal Reserve Board appeared to be resisting a reduction in the Federal funds rate, the cost of overnight bank money. But at the close, Federal funds dipped to 7 1/8 per cent, thus following the decline in certificates of deposit, commercial paper and Treasury bills.

Stagnating personal consumption spending is a notable factor in the weaker credit demand signalled by the lower short-term interest rates.

In July-August, the level of "real" (inflation-adjusted) retail sales was below the June quarter average.

Since August 30, the rate for 30-day General Motors Acceptance Corporation commercial paper has fallen from 8.3 per cent to 7.9 per cent.

Despite the attack launched by the European central banks on August 25 against the dollar, it has not lost any significant gains racked up since April. The September US dollar index contract, 89 in April, was at its 1988 peak of 98 at the end of last week.

Currency traders are no doubt acting cautiously, but the July trade numbers released last week underline the important gains. In the three months through July, the US trade deficit (essentially adjusted) was \$10.8 billion (\$6.5 billion) a month, down 14 per cent from the average of three months through May.

It is now possible to imagine US trade surpluses beginning to emerge next year, when the Commerce Department will begin adopting the standard international practice of valuing imports without the cost of freight and insurance. On this basis, the trade deficit in July was down to \$8.1 billion.

Industrial production still recorded reasonable gains (up 1.2 per cent in the two months to August). But the growth of US manufacturing is being focused ever more directly on exports, something that will allow price increases.

The pressure on US industry to export is being increased by the lassitude of the domestic market for their final products.

Property in the US is becoming harder to sell and mortgages easier and cheaper to get. Behind these trends, signalling disinflation (not the "consensus" expectation of accelerating inflation) is a long-standing Fed policy of monetary restraint.

Since January 1987, US money M2 has risen at a meagre rate of 4.4 per cent a year, virtually the same as the rate of inflation. This freeze on the "real" US money stock is biting even harder. In the three months to July this year, M2 was still rising at only 4.5 per cent a year.

The August decision by Mr Alan Greenspan, Fed chairman, to raise the discount rate three months before a presidential election, in the face of a strongly rising dollar and a furious Herr Karl Otto Pöhl, Bundesbank president, was a signal that he was likely to "out-Volcker" Mr Paul Volcker, his predecessor.

## Panel asked to examine Pearson deal

By Cliff Feltham

The Takeover Panel has been asked to examine the controversial share swap between Pearson, the publishing conglomerate, and the Dutch group Elsevier, following an official complaint by Charterhouse Bank, adviser to The News Corporation, Mr Rupert Murdoch's company, whose shareholding in Pearson will be diluted as a result of the transaction.

The prospect of Pearson being forced to reconsider its tie-up with Elsevier, when the Takeover Panel reports on the affair later this week, emerged yesterday, as the group confirmed that it had received an approach from Reed International, the publishing group.

Lord Blakenham, the chairman of Pearson, declined to say whether Reed had offered a friendly takeover, but observers have little doubt that plans to create one of the largest publishing groups in the world were put forward during discussions at Pearson's London headquarters on September 2.

Pearson said it had noted press comment that it had rejected an approach from Reed.

"Pearson confirms that Mr Peter Davis, the chief executive of Reed, met Lord Blakenham at Mr Davis's request," it said.

"The meeting consisted of exploratory general conversations only, in which a number of outline possibilities were raised by Mr Davis. No specific proposals, formal or informal, were made."

"Accordingly, the board of Pearson has not considered any proposal from Reed and, furthermore, has never considered or sought a defensive merger. The board has been and remains fully committed to maintaining Pearson's independence and considers Pearson's future prospects to be excellent."

Last night Mr Davis said: "I am surprised at the defensive tone of their statement. I am also surprised that my friendly approach was apparently not considered by the Pearson board before the deal was done with Elsevier."

He added that he had never hidden his interest in Pearson. He believed the two businesses "would make an attractive combination."

He declined to say what his next move would be and whether Reed would mount a hostile bid for Pearson.

Confirmation of the approach is bound to spark off increased speculation in Pearson shares when the stock market opens today, fuelled by the possibility that Reed may now decide to press ahead with a hostile bid.

Mr Murdoch has kept in close touch with the developments of the last few days, and is known to have viewed with concern Pearson's exchange of shares with Elsevier.

The deal, in which Elsevier will hold 8.7 per cent of the enlarged share capital of Pearson, which in turn will speak for 15.4 per cent of the Dutch company, will reduce the shareholding of The News Corporation from 20.5 per cent to less than 19 per cent.

Pearson has denied that the Dutch connection was designed to make it more secure from a takeover bid. But the Takeover Panel is bound to examine the circumstances in which a group of shareholders known to be loyal to Lord Blakenham speak for 40 per cent of the shares, creating what critics of the arrangement describe as a "defensive concert party."

Shares of THF soared 28.5p on the week to 256p - just 10p below their high for the year - to value the group at £2 billion. Turnover was well

above average as more than 22 million shares changed hands.

A European consortium was said on Friday to be lining up a £2.5 billion or £3 a share cash break-up bid for THF, though analysts estimate a bid for the entire group would have to offer an initial 430p a share. Last October's accounts showed property assets of £1.6 billion. Next month's proposed revaluation is expected

to show net assets possibly worth more than double the balance sheet's £2 a share.

More credence was given to the European bid talk because the market had expected the shares to fall on fears that THF might launch an offer of £1 billion-plus for Grand Metropolitan's Inter-Continental hotels. But the company said: "We decided not to bid for the Inter-Continental

chain and we are certainly unaware of any impending bid for ourselves."

Sears, where Mr Geoffrey Maitland Smith is chairman, was also at the centre of intense speculation that Hanson, the housebricks-to-cigarettes conglomerate, had built up a small stake and is ready to launch an offer this week.

Twenty million shares changed hands, about 1.3 per cent of Sears equity, with dealers convinced that Lord Hanson has reached agreement with the Fayed family over its 10.2 per cent stake. The suggestion is that Hanson will bid for Sears and then sell Selfridges to the Fayed, who already own Harrods.

Du Pont, the American chemicals group, is thought to be behind the buying spree which forced shares of Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland's Lonhro close to the year's high of 266p last week.

Analysts have put a 450p to 500p a share break-up value on the group.

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## Speculation mounts over THF offer



Takeover favourite: whispers grow and shares soar but THF's chief executive Rocco Forte is "unaware" of an impending bid

## Market expects big hostile bid after week of intensive buying

By Geoffrey Foster

The stock market is bracing itself for another hostile mega-bid, the first since Goodman Fielder Wattie's unsuccessful £1.7 billion offer for Ranks Hovis McDougall in July.

Following intense takeover speculation after the abortive dawn raid by British Gas on Lasso, dealers are convinced activity is imminent.

"The manner in which the equity market shrugged off Friday's bearish inflation figures and revived fears about interest rates, tells me that some big corporate news is about to break," one experienced broker said.

Takeover favourites such as Trusthouse Forte, Sears, and Lonhro, all attracted considerable buying interest as speculation intensified that a bid for any one of them would materialize early this week.

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## Money supply figures set to fuel rate fears

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Figures from the Bank of England tomorrow will show an acceleration in the Government's target measure of the money supply, adding further to City nerves over base rates.

The narrow money measure, M0, is expected to show a rise of 7.7 per cent in the 12 months to August, well above the 1 to 5 per cent official target. More worryingly, there appears to have been a further acceleration this month, with notes and coin, an important element of M0, up by 10 per cent on a year ago.

Mr Stephen Hannah, economist at County NatWest, the broker, says in the firm's *UK Financial Bulletin*, published today, that M0 has been given an inflation warning signal for two years and should have been taken more seriously.

"If the M0 message had been heeded at an earlier stage then the severity of the economic problems now faced could have been much reduced," he said. "The recent rise in interest rates to 12 per cent is in belated recognition of overheating pressures. However, the momentum of excess

demand has been allowed to get dangerously strong."

County NatWest predicts a peak in base rates of 13 per cent, compared with the present 12 per cent level.

Mr Neil MacKinnon at Chase Manhattan Securities, the securities house, expects M0 to have risen 0.9 per cent in August alone, for a 7.7 per cent rise on a year earlier.

"Every time M0 has increased by about 1 per cent on a monthly basis over the past five years, there has always been a rise in base rates shortly after."

IMF needed to be reminded, a senior official said, that the articles of incorporation envisioned a broad role for the SDR as the main anchor. But the allocation of SDRs had recently declined and this should be reversed if the Fund was to become a key player.

Finance ministers of the G7 nations are unlikely to be enthusiastic about sharing power with other nations.

The Department of Trade and the SIB have received 337 letters from investors complaining about Harvard, which deals in high-risk stocks and employs aggressive selling methods. Harvard has, however, tried to lobby satisfied investors to respond as well.

Mr Wilmot said he would prefer direct authorization from the Securities and Investments Board or the Securities Association.

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## IMF seeks currency anchor

From Bailey Morris, Washington

Next week's Berlin meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund may lay the groundwork for an important new role for the IMF as a stabilizer of world currencies in concert with the Group of Seven nations.

Although the ideas are still being discussed, senior IMF officials say the organization is studying proposals to bring greater stability to exchange

rates by finding a new anchor for the system, possibly the IMF's currency unit, the special drawing right (SDR). This would mean a reduced role for the dollar as the world's reserve currency.

The IMF is also seeking to broaden the economic power base dominated by the G7 nations by allowing other countries with important currencies to participate. The

Companies (Acquisition of Shares) Code by failing to lodge substantial shareholding notices, and by failing to advise of any substantial equity change. The code requires that such notices be lodged with the Australian stock exchange.

Brierley Investments acquired 19.9 per cent of Kern when it took over Rainbow Corporation, a New Zealand company, last year. The rest is alleged to have been acquired through nominee companies.

House and Senate divided over tough new insider dealing bill

## Mutiny on the bounty hunters

From Our Correspondent  
Washington

Congressional supporters of tough new penalties for insider trading in the United States are racing against the clock to pass legislation which would include, for the first time, the use of bounty hunters to track down transgressors.

Reflecting public concern over the charges filed against Drexel Burnham Lambert, the securities house, the House of Representatives passed overwhelmingly a bill that would dramatically increase sentences for insider trading.

But the real struggle will take place over the next two weeks in the Senate, where a last-ditch attempt will be made to pass some form of bill before Congress adjourns for the presidential elections.

The Senate is not likely to accept the House version and, instead, will attempt to weave into the bill broad strands of

other legislation intended to place curbs on, among other things, corporate raiders and hostile takeovers.

The result could be a Wall Street nightmare. "We could end up with a broad package that would place more restrictions on Wall Street than it has seen in 50 years," said an aide to the House Banking Committee.

Senator William Proxmire, the retiring chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, wants to pass a sweeping bill that would encompass insider trading penalties and other post-crash reforms as his final congressional legacy.

This is his last chance, aides said, to convince small investors that Wall Street is not rigged in favour of the Ivan Boesky of the world, and against them.

But Mr Edward Markey, co-sponsor of the House legislation, has argued that the House would never accept such sweeping legislation. Mr Markey and

## Harvard's chief lifts stake

By Graham Searjeant  
Financial Editor

Mr Tom Wilmot, head of the controversial over-the-counter share dealer Harvard Securities, has bought a further 14,500 shares in the group because "the shares are very cheap at the moment."

Mr Wilmot bought at 25p, compared with a market price of 43p a year ago, taking his stake to 32 per cent.

The future of Harvard, trading under interim authorization, depends on its being granted full authorization to trade by the Securities and Investments Board or the Securities Association.

Mr Wilmot said: "I am confident that we meet the requirements for authorization."

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## Non-stop service at Midland

By Rosemary Unsworth  
Retail Affairs  
Correspondent

Staff at a City branch of Midland Bank will today don a new uniform and open the doors to a 24-hour, seven-day-a-week service for personal customers.

The St Paul's branch has been turned into a bank shop, with no tills or counter. Customers enter by using any Midland plastic card as a key. They may then withdraw or deposit cash, make a balance inquiry, order and collect additional bank statements, transfer funds and check their last 10 transactions through automated teller machines.

The branch, designed by Fitch & Co at a cost of £800,000, is also equipped with a Thomas Cook bureau de change. Glass shutters separate the lobby, where the bulk of the machines are sited, from the rest of the branch after 5.30pm, when the staff of five leaves.

Midland plans similar branches in Regent Street, the West End and in Oxford Street.

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The NEC 11D carphone with ETACS - only from ECT. Just £540 interest free.

Three year fixed rental agreement. You pay just \$40 per month which includes the Vodafone Service Charge (\$25pcm).

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● Calls charged at 5p for 8 seconds peak and 12 seconds off peak inc. VAT.

Details, page 28.

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## TEMPUS

# Brent Walker faces a price fight

On a steady day in the stock market, Brent Walker, the leisure group, announced more than doubled profits and was rewarded with a 7p fall in its share price.

George Walker, the chairman, did not have to pick up a telephone on Friday to ask his broker what was going on. Walker-bashing season is under way, focusing on allegations about the company's accounting policies, reflected in a twitchiness in the shares which looks likely to persist despite Brent's strenuous denials.

Fans of the company, who have watched it grow from a valuation of £33 million at its flotation in 1985 to more than £220 million today, can understandably feel peeved at its treatment, especially in view of its latest performance.

Pre-tax profits for the half year to end-June leapt to £15.3 million, an increase of 106 per cent, and the interim dividend has been raised by a third to 4p a share.

There was a solid performance across the board. The contribution from films has fallen, mainly because of growth elsewhere, but projects in the pipeline should continue to make the business an important component of the group.

The City has faced a problem in trying to keep up with Brent Walker's rate of expansion and there is no guide at

the interim stage as to how much was contributed by acquisitions and how much by organic growth.

Since the end of the half year there has been further expansion overseas with the acquisition of a large water theme park in Britain. Brent is buying the Lyceum in London and has committed cash to the WonderWorld complex in Northamptonshire.

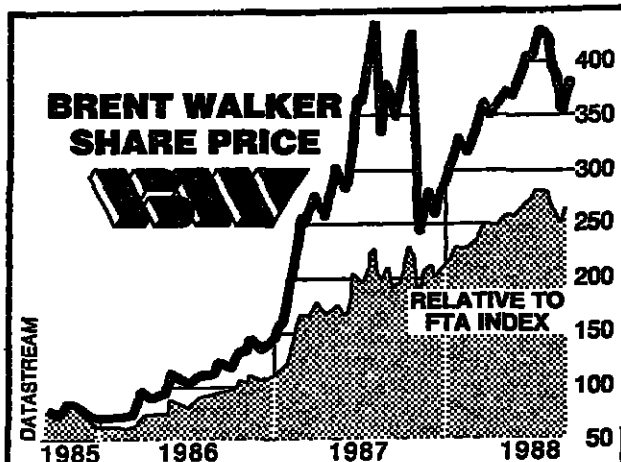
Suggestions that the group might have trouble renewing its casino licences look wide of the mark and there seems little reason why the shares should not start to recover.

One investment case is that any further knocks to the price should be taken as an opportunity to start buying. Unfortunately, it could also convince some investors to start selling.

## Standard Chartered

Now that Standard Chartered's well-flagged rights issue has come, though not yet quite gone, it is perhaps time to look at the bank's longer-term prospects.

Standard is a peculiar phenomenon, not just in British but in world banking terms. It is thinly stretched across the world with an inadequate foothold in its home currency. Its presence in



some prospering areas, such as the Far East, is balanced by involvement in other distinctly unfashionable places. Its structure is simply a by-product of historical development and has not changed much at a time when other banks are changing rapidly.

The immediate task of cutting costs and improving management controls and loan quality is going well. But then what? Standard has not used the rights issue as an opportunity to lay out a new strategy in public. The implication is that the old strategy is fine as long as it is better executed.

The aim seems to be to provide trade finance and investment banking services for international customers — but only in niche areas. For a bank

of modest ambitions this is probably workable — Lloyds once saw attractions in this strategy, albeit on a much larger scale after a merger. But for most investors it is not an easy concept to grasp and needs more explanation.

There are, however, good reasons for holding on to Standard shares. Much of the familiar speculative interest remains. Alan Bond's decision to take up his rights is characteristic given the discount on offer it is a sensible business proposition. It does not necessarily mean Mr Bond is dedicated to Standard's future.

So investors can reasonably regard Standard as a speculative hold if so inclined. And until a bid comes along there is a safe prospect of a 35p

dividend next year with shares yielding about 10 per cent.

On the other hand, it can sensibly be regarded as a recovery stock. In hard figures its equity-to-asset ratio of 4.7 per cent (touching 5 per cent this year through retentions) makes it look like a proper bank again. But the most startling change is in the confidence of the management. A year ago it was dithering and reluctant. Now it exudes a feeling that it knows where it is going.

## LIG

More than anyone, Britain's biggest manufacturer of condoms should be aware that faith alone is not enough. But the City, still reeling from the warning of a profits setback at last week's annual shareholders' meeting, is increasingly feeling that its credibility is being stretched by the London International Group.

Not, in this case, that the right precautions have not been taken; it is because investors have not been properly informed of the risks.

It is no great surprise to observers of the industry that condom sales have failed to keep pace with the Aids campaign. But there is consternation that the City had not been briefed on the scale of over-stocking by retailers.

Most hurtful of all, how-

ever, was the revelation that latex banded for North America, where LIG claims to have more than a third of the market, was faulty.

In the circumstances, the company can scarcely complain about its treatment on the trading floor, where 10 per cent was sliced off the market capitalization in the hour or so after its chairman, Mr Alan Woltz, addressed the annual meeting.

Analysts were already beginning to have misgivings about their 1988-89 forecasts for LIG. Instead of £38 million to £39 million, the group is unlikely to top £33.5 million, and may only make £32 million. Without the Italian acquisition, Hahu-Ico, included for a full year, profits would be well below the £31.5 million reported for the year ended last March.

Serious questions must be asked of the management. The disastrous venture into fine china, through Royal Worcester Spode, finally sold this summer, remains fresh in the minds of investors.

How much of LIG's share of the North American condom market will be lost because of the break in raw material supplies is hard to predict.

At 199p, the shares are priced at more than 11 times expected earnings for this year, with little to revive them until confidence in the management can be restored.

## GILT-EDGED

# Index-linked bonds move into limelight

The value of index-linked stocks in providing the basis for the valuation of other assets has long been recognized.

Thus, last summer when the dividend yield on British equities fell below the guaranteed real interest rate available on index-linked bonds, this was a signal that the equity market was assuming lower risks than ever before — an assumption which soon proved to be false.

Within the context of the gilt-edged market they were initially viewed as a technical curiosity but their relative significance is growing.

Introduced just after the 1981 Budget, their performance was lacklustre in the following years of falling inflation. The combination of economic overheating and associated rising inflation rates, together with a budget surplus has changed perceptions.

Index-linked stocks were the best-performing asset earlier this year when fears of overheating gathered momentum. Moreover, with inflation likely to remain positive over the coming years during which a budget balance is expected, the capitalization of the sector relative to the gilt market as a whole could rise significantly.

There is still a lack of understanding of how these instruments should be valued. This was understandable when they were introduced. Investors may remember some of the wild suggestions that were made for initial tender bids in 1981.

Those days of 15 per cent plus inflation stimulated a school of thought that indexation was a guarantee that deserved a hefty premium and that only a very small real interest rate was necessary. In the event, initial trading was carried out more than 30 points lower than these valuations and so began a long process of reassessment.

Seven years later and with evidence of a steady rise in the level of real interest rates throughout that period, the market is gaining a clearer understanding of these investments. Perhaps the greatest shift in perception is that these bonds are now regarded not as an inflation hedge but rather as a real yield investment.

This raises two questions. Firstly, how do we assess what is the "right" real yield and hence the relative value of the sector as a whole. Secondly, how do we use real yields to assess which are the cheapest/dearest bonds.

Of these, the first question may be answered by considering indexed bonds as a real asset in the economy.

A body of academic literature links the real rate of return on bonds to the productive potential of the economy. Thus the steady rise in real yields from about 2 per cent at the time of their introduction in 1981 to just under 4 per cent now, mirrors the trend of improvement in the potential economic growth rate of the economy in Britain.

Quantitative estimates of potential economic growth are notoriously difficult, especially at a time of great innovations. But my belief is that for Britain this potential growth rate has risen to at least 4 per cent implying that, strategically, indexed bonds are not necessarily cheap at the moment.

The data from recent years identifies another characteristic of these bonds. Unlike conventional gilts the volatility of long-dated indexed bonds is less than that of short-dated issues. Moreover

long real yields are quite stable.

This relative stability of long-term real yields is the cornerstone of a new approach of modelling this market and hence providing the basis of valuing individual stocks. Previous approaches have concentrated on fitting a curve to the structure of real yields and observing any deviations which could represent anomalies.

The tendency has been to draw this curve for longer-dated issues only, the argument being that short and long-dated indexed bonds are attractive to different types of investors. There was also the statistical inconvenience that this curve did not "fit" the shorter dated stocks very well.

This new approach represents the process by which all real yields approach a stable equilibrium value.

Given that there are still relatively few issues (13 at the time of writing) this theoretically simple idea has greater statistical appeal. It has also the advantage that it appears to work for all stocks.

This development may not only assist our understanding of this increasingly important asset class but it stimulates new insights into the conventional gilt market.

Again, focusing on the relative stability of real yields, nominal yields have been far more volatile than real yields, by nearly three times, in fact, if you take the entire data base since 1982. Over the last 12 months this has come down to just over two times.

Nominal long yields are expected to be more volatile than real yields since they have to reflect the market's uncertainty about inflation prospects.

What may seem surprising though, is that the level of that uncertainty does not seem to be rising despite concerns about overheating. It would appear that the market does believe the Government's commitment to controlling inflation. At a time when the market is viewing the prospect of inflation at 6.5 per cent by next spring, it may seem perverse to talk about there being an improved perception of inflation.

But the longer term trends are suggesting just that. The cyclical rise in British inflation from 2.5 per cent in 1986 to a prospective 6.5 per cent next year mirrors almost exactly the acceleration in domestic demand growth between 1985 and 1988. Inflation usually accompanies a rise in domestic growth rates with a lag of at least one year. There is no evidence that this time the rise is at all explosive in contrast to earlier periods.

In addition, conventional long gilt yields usually peak at some time between the peak in the economic growth cycle and the top of the inflation cycle, the lag between the latter two peaks depending on the level of inflation uncertainty.

The less confident markets are about forecasting inflation, the shorter the lag between the cyclical peaks for bond yields and inflation.

At the moment, though, the markets appear relatively confident about their projections for long-term inflation, so it is probable that the peak in conventional bond yields will occur well before the inflation peak. We are therefore anticipating a peak in British conventional gilt yields this year, in anticipation of the peak inflation rate next spring.

Michael Hughes  
Barclays de Zoete Wedd

## Putting together a major international food company pays increasing dividends.

### Interim results highlights

Sales	£1,137 m	up 14%
Trading profit	£76.3 m	up 17%
Profit before tax	£68.6 m	up 16%
Earnings per share	10.7 p	up 13%
Dividend per share	4.5 p	up 13%

United Biscuits is a dynamic and diversified international food company. We have achieved a leading position in each of our core markets: biscuits, snacks, restaurants and now, with our recent acquisition of Ross Young's, in frozen foods.

The results for the first half of 1988 reflect further excellent progress. Our consistent growth in profits has provided handsome returns for our shareholders in terms of dividend income and long term capital growth. Indeed, assuming re-investment of all gross dividends, a shareholding in UB from the beginning of 1983 to the end of 1987 would have produced an average rate of return of 22%.

We are confident that our commitment to investment in management, production technology, new product development and advertising will continue to pay increasing dividends.



## United Biscuits

For a copy of the Interim Statement to shareholders please write to Group Communications Department, United Biscuits (Holdings) plc, Grant House, PO Box 40, Syon Lane, Isleworth, Middlesex TW7 5NN. Tel. 01-560 3131. This advertisement, for which the directors of United Biscuits (Holdings) plc are solely responsible, has been approved for the purposes of Section 57 of the Financial Services Act 1986 by Arthur Young, Chartered Accountants, a duly authorised person.

### POSTAL DELAYS

**Mountleigh Group plc**

#### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

As a result of the current postal disruption, some shareholders may not yet have received the 1988 Report and Accounts which includes notice of the Annual General Meeting of the Company.

The Annual General Meeting of Mountleigh Group plc is to be held on Thursday, 22nd September 1988 at 12.30 pm at The Savoy Hotel, Strand, London WC2.

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available for collection from Leigh House, Stanningley, Pudsey, West Yorkshire and Berkeley Square House, Berkeley Square, London W1X 5LA.

If you require any further information regarding this announcement, please contact K. A. Cook, Company Secretary, on 01-491 8096.



# Glaxo tipped to touch £840m as shares return to favour

TODAY

Analysts on both sides of the Atlantic have begun to put shares of Glaxo, the pharmaceutical group and manufacturer of Zantac, the world's best selling drug, back on their institutional buying lists, seemingly convinced the shares have been heavily oversold and that the future now looks bright.

The market is therefore looking for the annual results from Sir Paul Girolami's company to provide proof that it has lost none of its lead in the pharmaceutical industry.

Analysts expect the year to last June to show a jump in pre-tax profits from £746 million to about £840 million.

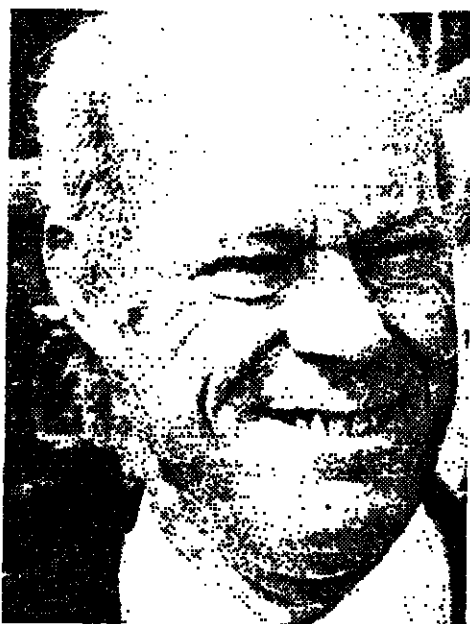
Miss Susan Haylock at Barclays de Zoete Wedd estimates a 12 per cent rise to £835 million. She believes that the group will have benefited from the improving currency situation as it uses period-end exchange rates.

Despite the significant increase in research and development expenditure from £149 million to £220 million, operating margins are expected to have held up well.

The market should also hear confirmation that sales of Zantac are heading towards £1 billion this year as it continues to widen its lead over its rival, SmithKline's Tagamet.

Interims: Armour Trust, Antler, Brent Chemicals International, Coats Viyella, Colographic, Daleney Group, EIS Group, Holmes Protection Group, Jacks (William), Klearfold Inc, Memec (Memory and Electronic Components), Metsec, Paragon Communications, Ransomes Sims & Jeffries, Renown Inc, Tysons (Contractors), Waterford Glass/Waterford Wedgwood.

Finals: Benchmark Group, Bryant Group, Cantos, Estates Property Investment Co, Gabicci, Glaxo Holdings, Green (Ernest) and Partners Holdings, GT Japan Investment



Sir Eric Pountain: battling for Rubeiroid Trust, Industrial Finance and Investment Corp, Pennant Properties.



Sir Paul Girolami: profit leap expected

TOMORROW

The building industry's reporting season approaches its close with half-way figures from two more groups on the materials side, this week, the first being Tarmac, where Sir Eric Pountain is chairman.

The group is currently locked in a struggle with Raine Industries for Rubeiroid, having emerged at the last moment as the preferred white knight with a higher bid. Raine, however, has claimed 30 per cent acceptance and extended its offer, while predicting that the Tarmac bid will be referred and lapse.

Mr Malcolm Brown at James Capel thinks that Tarmac will report pre-tax profits for the half year to end-June of £125 million, up from £83.2 million, while stressing that his forecast is some way ahead of the market's view.

He believes other brokers are underestimating the benefits the building materials industry will reap from the excessively warm start to the

year. Tarmac can normally reckon to make a loss on its road surfacing side at least until April, but probably saw summer trading volumes right from January 1, he believes.

Meanwhile, the housebuilding side will show a marked improvement, although Tar-

Group, Royal Sovereign Group, Silentnight Holdings, Singer and Friedlander Group, Sovereign Oil and Gas, Tarmac, Trinity International Hldgs, Watmoughs (Holdings), Yule Catto.

Finals: Abingworth, Broadcast Communications, Everest Foods, Fitch and Co, Irish Glass, Macklow (A&J) Group, Polypipe.

WEDNESDAY

Bank of Scotland reveals interim results which will obviously be well up on last year's first half, which was hit by exceptional bad debt provisions.

The figures are expected to show that lending has been much stronger. Forecasts range between £85 million and £90 million compared with £55.7 million last time.

Interims: Addison Consultancy, Bank of Scotland, Bank of Wales, Bentalls, Britannia Group, Cakebread Robey, Corah, Dinkie Heel, Kleinwort Benson Group, Pindar Garner, Power Corp, Alexander Froudford, River & Mercantile American Capital and Income Trust (second interim

dividend), Stag Furniture Holdings, Tilbury Group, Worcester Group, Young Group.

Finals: Bankers' Investment Trust (third quarter), Barratt Developments.

THURSDAY

RMC Group will share with Tarmac the benefits of the unseasonably mild weather in the first few months of this year.

Profits at RMC are likely to be boosted by improvements on operating margins as a result of higher volumes. Mr Malcolm Brown at James Capel is looking for £85 million in the first half to end-June, a little higher than most market estimates. He expects a penny on the interim dividend to 4.5p.

Interims: Autofagasta Holdings, APV, Baltic, Balica Holdings, Bilton & Battersea Enamels, Boddington Group, Bridon, Central Independent Television, Clogau Gold Mines, Connells Estate Agents, Filofax, Food Industries, Hampden Homecare, Herring Son and Daw Holdings, Highcroft Investment Trust, Horby, Kitty Little Group, Laidlaw Thomson Group, Oliver (George) (Footwear), Martin Currie Pacific Trust, Morrison (Wm) Supermarkets, Newarthill, Rockware Group, RMC Group, Sindall (William), Spring Ram Corp, Systems Reliability, T&S Stores.

Finals: Benson Group, Close Brothers Group, F&C Pacific Investment Trust, Haden MacLellan Holdings, Haggas (John), Logica, Tor Investment Trust, Multitone Electronics, St David's Investment Trust, Strong & Fisher, Waterman Partnerships Holdings.

FRIDAY

Interims: Comprehensive Financial Services, Liberty, Macallan-Glenlivet, Sykes-Pickavant.

Finals: Miller & Santhouse.

Martin Waller and Geoffrey Foster

## ECONOMIC VIEW

## No revolution from the new man at LBS

At the London Business School the old order changed. This month Professor David Currie, a former adviser to the Labour Party, took over from Alan Budd as director of the Centre for Economic Forecasting. One of his first ambitions is to increase collaboration with the National Institute of Economic and Social Research.

The change may be viewed with some reservation in Whitehall. Although LBS has never aligned itself with any political party, the Centre has over the years provided a good deal of moral support for the Government's economic policies. It was influential in shaping Conservative thinking while Mrs Thatcher was still in opposition; it provided the Government's chief economic adviser, the former director of the centre Sir Terence Burns, and it has continued to offer an important check on Treasury thinking in the years since. The institute, by contrast, has often been the butt of ministerial sarcasm. Does Professor Currie's arrival indicate a policy revolution and the loss of one of the most powerful of the Government's advocates in academe?

To a surprising extent the answer is no. Professor Currie is more optimistic about the economy than the City, and endorses a good deal of the Government's macro-economic thinking. He believes the widening current account deficit can probably be reined back to acceptable levels and that the current interest rate level may be high enough to do so. The danger now, in his view, is that interest rates will be allowed to rise too high, squeezing the economy so hard that the control of inflation is accompanied by unnecessary losses of output and employment leading to a "hard landing." The Government's policies have got to be given a chance to work, free from excessive pressures for instant results from the City.

Certainly Professor Currie would like to see fiscal policy used to restrain demand as well as monetary policy. The trouble with leaving the task solely to higher interest rates is that this tends to keep the exchange rate higher than it would otherwise be and slows the convalescence of the current account. With hindsight the Budget was too lax. But he accepts that there are arguments for avoiding mini-budgets mid-year. How big a surplus the Chancellor should budget for next March will depend on how successfully demand has been restrained in the meantime.

Meanwhile interest rate control is the only instrument available. Credit controls would not work. Public spending will need to be kept under firm control but the Government will find it difficult to stick to its targets.

This relatively optimistic view of the economy will be reflected in the next LBS forecast due out next month.

Unlike the institute, LBS does not foresee a further deterioration in the current account next year. Given a cautious Budget there should be some improvement.

The reason for the business school's relative optimism lies partly in the attention it pays to trying to model the supply side of the economy. Conventional economic models build up an estimate of demand in the economy and take supply as given. The LBS claims to be ahead of the competition in estimating demand and supply separately and arriving at a forecast for imports from the interplay of the two.

Professor Currie describes recent developments in the supply side as crucial to forecasting. There is no doubt that there has been a strong underlying improvement in productivity during the past few years — the boom has gone on too long for the improvement to be put down simply to high output. Investment is growing rapidly this year and will stay high next year, leading to further improvements in productivity. Rapid gains in the economy's efficiency must make one more optimistic about the outlook — provided demand is kept under proper control.

Collaboration with the institute, which is now being negotiated, will focus on developing a sophisticated model of the world economy to complement UK models. The aim is to join forces in developing Gem (Global Econometric Model) based originally on Treasury work. Considering the growing interdependence of domestic economies and the increasingly international outlook of financial markets, there has been remarkably little detailed work carried out on the world economy. Even the International Monetary Fund is devoting only modest resources to building a consistent model — despite putting the interaction of separate national economies at the centre of the policy stage.

The idea is that the institute and the business school should share the burden of collecting data and carrying out the necessary basic research. The model which emerges, however, may take several shapes, reflecting the differing views of the partners on how economies work.

Part of the development of Gem will concentrate on building a detailed model of the economics of developing countries to enable the "North-South" relationship to be delineated more accurately. This should prove a useful tool for predicting the degree of pressure on debtor countries and advising on the appropriate stance of creditors.

The business school has some exciting projects under its new chief forecaster. The fact that they reflect so closely the Government's own interests may be symptomatic of the continuing shift in the policy debate.

Rodney Lord  
Economics Editor

## Young eyes on the prize

By Colin Narbrough

The Engineering Council will this week pick the winner in its 1988 "Young Engineer for Britain" competition from 59 finalists selected at last month's regional finals.

Inventions to have reached the final include a device for tracking birds of prey, the work of Simon McCann, aged 14, from Whitefield School in London; a microbial bioreactor by Aaron Custance, aged 17, of Luton Sixth Form College; and an orthotic exerciser by Martin Jude, aged 17, of the Royal Grammar School, Newcastle upon Tyne.

Open to 11-19 year olds, the competition this year attracted 350 entrants vying for the £1,250 main prize.

Mr Graham Anthony, director of industry and regions at the Engineering Council, says this year's competition has not only attracted the most entries, but showed increasing sophistication. "These youngsters are showing that they have lost none of their inventive streak," he says.

Sir Peter Walters, the BP chairman, will present the prizes at National Westminster Hall, in the City.



Hoping to be the next 'Young Engineer': Aaron Custance

## New chief for coal body

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Mr Richard Talboys, Britain's former ambassador to Vietnam, is to become the first chief executive of the World Coal Institute (WCI), in London.

Formerly the former International Coal Development Institute, the WCI is the organization that represents the world's hard coal producers. The upgrading of the

Institute's activities and the appointment of Mr Talboys is in response to the growing significance of coal in world energy markets.

Mr Talboys was ambassador to Vietnam in 1986-87 and has 26 years' experience in the diplomatic service. The WCI chairman, Dr Karlheinz Bund, welcomed his appointment.

## Bond pours its first bar of Canadian gold

Bond International Gold, a member of Mr Alan Bond's group of companies and recently floated on the New York and London stock exchanges, has poured its first gold bar at the Golden Patricia mine in Ontario, Canada.

A calculation of ore reserves at Golden Patricia has shown a fourfold increase. They now contain about 242,000 ounces of gold. The mine is BIG's first Canadian gold producer, one of three it expects to commission by the end of 1989.

## Local Euro

Phillips & Drew is expanding its activities in Euro currency dealing — one of the few consistently profitable areas in the City — and in order to do so it has, I hear, poached one of the Square Mile's top convertible teams, Nick Connington, who worked for P&D before, has been enticed from Hoare Govett, and will be bringing with him his team of three assistants, who will perform both sales and market-making roles. The team, signed on Friday, comprises Julian Burlton, James Nickerson and Georgia Bailey. They were ranked second in this year's Exel survey of the City. Connington, who had hitherto been head of Hoare Govett's convertible business, will oversee the same department at P&D, although for P&D this represents a significant expansion of its business. The department will incorporate P&D's existing domestic convertibles team, led by John Vandenberg, which was ranked fourth in the Exel survey. "We are effectively starting up a new department, with an expanded range of products," says Hector Sants, head of the equities division. "Until now we have only ever dealt in Euro sterling. We will now be able to trade in all other Euro currencies."

A reader spotted a City gent, complete with pinstripe suit, striding across Waterloo Bridge on Friday morning carrying a briefcase bearing the sticker: "I owe, I owe, so it's off to work I go."

Carol Leonard

## Broker out of equity market

Continental Securities (UK) the small agency broker launched by the Canadian investment house of approximately the same name in June last year — and hitherto known in the City as Continental Carlisle Douglas — looks set to become one of the first casualties of the relentlessly low stock market volumes at the moment. The firm, among whose employees may be numbered such colourful City characters as John O'Leary and John John Chivers, both ex-Akroyd & Smithers market-makers, is, I hear, pulling out of the British equity market as of today. The majority of its shocked staff — it employed about 15 individuals on its British side — were informed of the decision only on Friday afternoon, and the likelihood is that most of them will lose their jobs. The British arm of Continental, which was predominantly a private client firm, is understood to have notified the Stock Exchange of its intention to withdraw from the equities market on Friday, although it will, I am told, continue to act as an agent for Canadian stocks — an area in which its parent, of course, specializes. Reading from an official statement, Nigel Butson, a director of the firm, said that the decision to pull out had been taken because of "uncertainties surrounding world markets and the current level of turnover in London." Butson added: "It must be a prospect facing a number of firms."

## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

### Sale and the century

Ron Muddle, who backed the biggest winner in his life when he snapped up Surrey's Lingfield Park racecourse from Ladbrokes a few years back, will not entirely sever his connections with the course when he pockets his £7 million upon the completion of its sale to Leisure Investments on September 30. Muddle was much in evidence at the recent LI party to celebrate the deal,

and looking forward to his next big date — his mother, Violet's, 100th birthday on December 22. Coincidentally, Lingfield hosts a race meeting that day, and LI chairman Stephen Forsyth has offered Mrs Muddle — an avid fan of the racetrack — the use of its private restaurant facilities for the day. A luncheon party is planned and an invitation is to be sent to the Queen Mother.

### Spirit moves

United Distillers Group, the spirits division of Guinness, has all of us seeing double with its latest brochure — and without even touching a drop. It waxes lyrical about the group's classic malt whiskies with one caption crooning:



"For the last time, NO!"

### Bwana republic

Roger Barnes, who on Friday announced that he was quitting Monarch, the Venezuela-based mining group, to return to Africa, confided to a colleague in Caracas that, when in Kenya some time ago, he had taught members of his household staff just four words of English, which they had occasion to use only once a month. It was Barnes' habit every month to dress for dinner — "Properly, that is," he says, "black tie, you know." Then, when he was ready, he would ring the bell, and his servants would appear. "The staff would bow, and say: 'You called, my lord?'" Roger explains.

We've got news for Europe that's too big to keep under our hat.

Chiquita Brands Ltd, the world's leading fresh fruit company and purveyors of Chiquita bananas, has acquired a strategic equity interest in Pascual Hermanos, S.A.

Pascual Hermanos is Spain's biggest exporter of citrus products, and the move further strengthens Chiquita as the leading marketer of fresh fruit throughout Europe.

Pascual Hermanos has subsidiaries in twelve European countries, including West Germany, the United Kingdom, Belgium and France.

The link with Chiquita Brands is also expected to help Pascual Hermanos promote its exports to the North American market, as well as to the Middle East and Far East.

The fit is ideal in other ways, too.

Chiquita's fresh fruit products — pineapples, grapefruits, melons and especially world famous Chiquita bananas — complement perfectly Pascual Hermanos' range of fresh produce, which is comprised mainly of citrus and a variety of fresh vegetables.



Chiquita



USM REVIEW

# Ratings come down to earth as investors take long-term view

By Carol Leonard and Michael Clark

The hot air that 18 months ago saw new issues on the USM soaring to hefty premiums has now almost entirely vanished, according to the USM team at Deloitte Haskins & Sells, the accountancy firm which monitors the market.

Deloitte, which up-dates its own ratings chart each month based on share price performance, has discovered that the average rating for the top 10 performing stocks was 157.2 last month, compared with 74.1 during August last year.

While drawing the obvious conclusion that this shows the high-flying, heavily-staged issues of the pre-crash era no longer exist, Mr Graham Cole, one of the firm's USM specialists, says that this is a healthy development.

"There is no doubt that this demonstrates the fact that companies are being more sensibly rated in terms of the initial price they come to the market," he said. "The average p/e has come down from the mid-tens to around 10 or 11. And, once new issues are quoted, investors are not now going just for a quick kill. They are prepared to make longer-term investments, which is a much more sensible way of looking at things."

Mr Cole points out that some sectors have fallen further than others. "Sectors where companies were short on tangible assets and long on intangible assets, like the public relations firms - have fallen the hardest," he said.

Some types of companies are finding it increasingly difficult even to get a quote on the USM in the present environment. "It would be very difficult right now to persuade any reputable sponsor to take an American-based company on to the USM. A number of the American firms already listed on the USM have turned out to be something of a debacle, and sponsors are now taking a closer look at what they put their names to. That can't be bad," said Mr Cole.

Meanwhile, Deloitte's USM ratings for last month reflected the quiet trading period experienced by both the USM and the main market. Of the 13 new companies on the USM eligible for inclusion in the ratings for the first time, only two made it into the top 10.

Forwax, the Kings Lynn manufacturer of sophisticated plastics - which claims to be the only British company concentrating on porous plastics, such as those used to make footballs, footwear and waterproof clothing - went straight into the number three slot.

Mr John Morgan, Forwax's managing director, attributes the company's success to its strong portfolio of products and its potential for strong organic



**Strong portfolio:** Mr John Morgan growth. His shares, floated at 78p in May, stood at 110p by the end of August.

Also entering the top 10, in ninth position, is HPC Group, the protective clothing company, whose shares, also floated in May at 100p each, were trading at 128p at the end of last month.

Elsewhere on the USM, as with the main market, the consumer spending boom has been matched by a surge in selling space among the big retailers which has meant good news for the industries' shopfitters. The shopfitting market has grown by more than 10 per cent a year during the past five years and shows few signs of running out of steam.

Indeed, CL-Alexanders Laing & Cruickshank, the broker, expects it to continue growing at this rate for at least the next three years.

In its latest smaller companies research bulletin, the broker gives a review of the shopfitting and interior contracting industry. Floorspace under construction in December 1987 was 47 per cent up on the year before, while space with planning consent rose 12 per cent and proposed new space was up 38 per cent.

To keep pace with the surge in demand the shopfitters have also had to expand rapidly by both acquisition and organic growth. Nearly all of them have increased their share of a fragmented market. Companies with annual sales equivalent to 10 per cent of the total shopfitting market have changed hands in the past year alone.

Among those shopfitters traded on the USM, Chesterplate (Shorplan), 142p, and Roskel, 118p, top its list of recommendations with both of them tipped as "clear buys".

Also worthy of mention by Alexanders is Sharp & Law, 162p, and Campbell & Armstrong, 212p.

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Company	Price	Change	Open	High	Low	Close	P/E
4.485.000 A & M Co	107	-15	140	141	138	139	10.7
25.24 ADO	107	-15	140	141	138	139	10.7
6.825.000 A & M Selection	107	-15	140	141	138	139	10.7
15.24 ADO	107	-15	140	141	138	139	10.7
15.24 ADO	107	-15	140	141	138	139	10.7
15.24 ADO	107	-15	140	141	138	139	10.7
15.24 ADO	107	-15	140	141	138	139	10.7
15.24 ADO	107	-15	140	141	138	139	10.7
15.24 ADO	107	-15	140	141	138	139	10.7
15.24 ADO	107	-15	140	141	138	139	10.7

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Company	Price	Change	Open	High	Low	Close	P/E
4.485.000 A & M Co	107	-15	140	141	138	139	10.7
25.24 ADO	107	-15	140	141	138	139	10.7
6.825.000 A & M Selection	107	-15	140	141	138	139	10.7
15.24 ADO	107	-15	140	141	138	139	10.7
15.24 ADO	107	-15	140	141	138	139	10.7
15.24 ADO	107	-15	140	141	138	139	10.7
15.24 ADO	107	-15	140	141	138	139	10.7
15.24 ADO	107	-15	140	141	138	139	10.7
15.24 ADO	107	-15	140	141	138	139	10.7
15.24 ADO	107	-15	140	141	138	139	10.7

THIRD MARKET

Company	Price	Change	Open	High	Low	Close	P/E
4.485.000 A & M Co	107	-15	140	141	138	139	10.7
25.24 ADO	107	-15	140	141	138	139	10.7
6.825.000 A & M Selection	107	-15	140	141	138	139	10.7
15.24 ADO	107	-15	140	141	138	139	10.7
15.24 ADO	107	-15	140	141	138	139	10.7
15.24 ADO	107	-15	140	141	138	139	10.7
15.24 ADO	107	-15	140	141	138	139	10.7
15.24 ADO	107	-15	140	141	138	139	10.7
15.24 ADO	107	-15	140	141	138	139	10.7
15.24 ADO	107	-15	140	141	138	139	10.7

GOLD

Company	Price	Change	Open	High	Low	Close	P/E
4.485.000 A & M Co	107	-15	140	141	138	139	10.7
25.24 ADO	107	-15	140	141	138	139	10.7
6.825.000 A & M Selection	107	-15	140	141	138	139	10.7
15.24 ADO	107	-15	140	141	138	139	10.7
15.24 ADO	107	-15	140	141	138	139	10.7
15.24 ADO	107	-15	140	141	138	139	10.7
15.24 ADO	107	-15	140	141	138	139	10.7
15.24 ADO	107	-15	140	141	138	139	10.7
15.24 ADO	107	-15	140	141	138	139	10.7
15.24 ADO	107	-15	140	141	138	139	10.7

## Big companies back BOC's computer training initiative

By John Spicer, Employment Affairs Correspondent

Several of Britain's biggest companies have combined to support a scheme aimed at easing skill shortages among computer operators, analysts and technicians. The move was initiated by the BOC Group, after the reduction in government financial support for trainees.

The Training Commission has cut its support from £100 a week per trainee to £17.50, under the new £1.4 billion employment training scheme. According to BOC this endangered the training of about 200 computer experts each year.

But, following a meeting attended by, among others, Rolls-Royce, Sainsbury, British Gas, Argyll, Beecham, Datastream, Grand Metropolitan, Hanover Trust, Prudential, and Eagle Star, it was agreed that each organization would help finance unemployed workers to learn computer skills.

BOC's Computer and Electronics School in

Hammersmith, London, has become one of the country's leading centres of computer learning. More than 250 companies use it to train and retrain their computer staff. Besides teaching workers whose tuition is paid for by their companies, BOC also trains unemployed people. BOC invests more than £200,000 a year in the training, and the Manpower Services Commission - now the Training Commission - used to make an additional grant of £100 a week.

Mr Howard Wright, general manager of BOC's training services, said: "Earlier this year the Training Commission, without any consultation, informed us that computer training was not one of its priorities and in future it would offer only £17.50 a week for each trainee."

"The Training Commission's decision could have meant us ending our approach of offering places to the unemployed," BOC's policy is to

accept anyone who can pass a four-hour aptitude test, no matter what their educational qualifications.

Mr Wright said training courses cost the company about £350 a week, for 10 weeks.

Mr Wright said: "When the Training Commission said it was withdrawing the bulk of its support we could have just pulled it in and continued to train people sent to us by companies which paid for the service."

"But that was not the point of starting the school in the first place. So we called together representatives of some of the best-known companies in the country and asked them for their thoughts."

"To our surprise and their credit, we found they were all willing to put money up front to train the unemployed."

"What is happening now is that we are being asked to supply computer staff for various companies at future dates."

## Oil remains below \$14 despite hurricane fears

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Oil prices have remained below \$14, despite fears that hurricane damage in the southern United States might lead to a cutback in refinery production of up to 800,000 barrels a day.

Prices for North Sea Brent crude are now being quoted at \$13.55 for October delivery, and traders are still predicting that the price could move further downwards unless Opec gives a clear sign that it intends to reduce output.

A call for Opec to adopt a

new prices and output strategy was made last week by Abu Dhabi, ironically one of the United Arab Emirates which have been accused by Opec of consistently breaching output quotas. The UAE is pumping 1.6 million barrels a day, twice its existing Opec output agreement.

Crown Prince Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed al-Nahayyan, who is in charge of Abu Dhabi oil policy, said that a new, enforceable policy should be worked out.

## Malta outlines offshore plan

From Austin Sammut, Malta

The Maltese government has published a white paper outlining the legal structure for an offshore financial centre on the island. The necessary legislation is expected to be enacted next month.

The offshore policy aims at some future date to eliminate the distinction between on-shore and offshore business and to establish an open centre as in Switzerland and

Luxembourg. Chase Manhattan Bank is the government's adviser.

The offshore business activities regulated by the Malta International Activities Bill, which is annexed to the white paper, are defined as those which are carried on from Malta in a foreign currency including the European currency unit, by a company belonging to non-residents and to non-residents, as well as other locally established off-

shore companies and offshore trusts. The offshore companies covered by the bill are trading companies (banking, insurance and general trading) and non-trading companies, for the management of personal property (such as investment portfolios). Banking and insurance companies may be either locally-registered or overseas ones of international standing that open a Malta branch for offshore trading.

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Extract from the Chairman's half year statement to shareholders: "... turnover up 43% ... pre-tax profit up 74% ... strong organic growth ... good first time contribution from Elemeta ... excellent scope for further improvement from existing activities and by acquisition."

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Revised final dates for acceptance and splitting will be announced in The Financial Times, The Times and the Daily Telegraph as soon as the position on postal deliveries becomes clearer. The revised final acceptance date will be not less than 7 days after the announcement appears.

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## IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND

## The greatest challenge of all

Until Aids came on the scene, cancer was perhaps the most doom-laden word in the medical lexicon. It is still deeply feared — understandably but not, perhaps, entirely justifiably. Heart disease accounts for more deaths and disability, while arthritis can cause equally agonizing pain.

It is one of the paradoxes of cancer — a term that embraces some 200 different malignant conditions — that for much of its course and in many of its forms it can be symptomless, and even undetectable.

Moreover, no one, however healthy their way of life, is safe, and it can strike at any age, from babyhood on.

While too many of cancer's causes are still uncertain, those that are known are legion, ranging from specialized industrial chemicals to ordinary everyday habits.

Involving, as it can, food, drink and air, and human activity of almost every kind, including the emotions, cancer thus presents medical science with one of its last great, and most complex, challenges. Many cases are incurable. Treatment can be distressing. Cancer remains a major medical scourge.

One person in every three will get cancer and it will kill one in five — 150,000 deaths in Britain each year.

But there is good news, too. The difference between that one in three and one in five means that more than 75,000 cancer patients are now treated successfully every year.

Twenty years ago, for instance, a diagnosis in a child of Hodgkin's Disease, a cancer of the lymph glands, was virtually a death sentence. Today, nine out of 10 recover. Survival rates at childhood leukaemia centres now exceed 50 per cent, and are still rising.

Even with breast cancer, the most common malignant disease in women, a cure can often be achieved if treatment is started early enough.

There are cancers which, until relatively recently, left both doctors and patients bereft of hope. Today, there are significant prospects of a cure or, if not that, considerable palliation and an acceptable quality of life.

Much of this advance is due to the work of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Europe's largest independent cancer research institute. It carries out a third of all cancer research in Britain, its multifarious programmes account-

Cancer inspires a very special fear, and kills one in five of people in Britain, yet there is now hope, more than ever before, that medical science can contain the disease, says David Loshak



Sir Walter Bodmer, ICRF Director of Research

ing for over £35 million a year. This money comes entirely from the public's charitable donations, with 90p in every £1 going to research.

Founded in 1902, the fund today has more than 900 doctors, scientists and technicians engaged in research at some 60 laboratories at its main centre, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, at its Clare Hall complex at South Mimms, Hertfordshire, at several major units at Oxford, where the ICRF has endowed a chair in clinical oncology, and at other hospitals and universities.

Notably, the fund devotes £1.5 million a year to research into children's cancer as well as giving around £100,000 a year towards the costs of the children's cancer ward at St Bartholomew's Hospital, London, since that was threatened with closure in 1978.

Sir Walter Bodmer, the fund's Director of Research,

says succinctly: "We must first find out how to prevent all the cancer we can, then find cures for the rest."

Imperial Cancer Research Fund Week, this week, marks the latest stage of the fund's endeavour to maintain and increase the research effort, on which it will devote £500 million in the 10 years to 1997.

ICRF Week aims to boost fund-raising, for which the fund has a national network of volunteers and 200 charity shops, and increase public awareness about its work.

This is wide-ranging, involving basic research at one end of the spectrum and improved treatments at the other. No less important, there is extensive collaboration with scientists abroad.

Fundamental research has always been the mainstay of the fund's activities:

● How do cancer cells occur?

● What actually happens when they invade healthy tissue, reproduce themselves and metastasize — spread to other parts of the body and form secondary growths?

● How can they be found and rendered harmless?

The answers to such questions, and the technical developments that have made investigation of them possible, "provide revolutionary new opportunities in cancer research," says Sir Walter.

"It is now possible to foresee a time when each step in the development of a cancer will be understood at a chemical and functional level. Such fundamental understanding must be the best way to find new approaches to its prevention and treatment."

"When new discoveries are made with the potential for application in the clinic, we are in a position to exploit that potential most rapidly by combining the strengths of our laboratory and clinical studies," Sir Walter adds.



Search for a cure: a scientist at work at the ICRF laboratory at Lincoln's Inn Fields, London

Some of the most important of the ICRF's studies take place at its Colorectal Cancer Unit at St Mark's Hospital, London. Cancer of the bowel is the second commonest killing cancer in this country, affecting 25,000 people a year.

The chief improvement has been in surgical technique. Today, all but 10 per cent survive the operation, with permanent colostomies avoided in most cases, although the five-year survival rate for bowel cancer patients is still only 37 per cent.

John Northover, the unit's director, believes that surgery for bowel cancer will become as rare as it is already for tuberculosis.

Projects underway cover early detection, which greatly raises the chances of cure, the exploration of a possible inherited basis for colorectal cancer, and the development of new diagnostic methods.

The unit also provides counselling — always essential to cancer treatment — and screening for families with inherited cancer risk.

Another vital area of the fund's work concerns breast cancer, which kills some 16,000 women a year. "Steady progress" is being made into understanding its causes and finding ways to prevent it, says Professor Robert Rubens, head of the fund's research programme, involving more than 60 projects, at the Clinical Oncology Unit, Guy's Hospital.

But as he points out, testing these approaches requires the study of large numbers of women for many years.

This is exemplified by studies over the past 25 years in Guernsey, of 13,000 women. As some have developed breast cancer, it has been possible to look back on their early test results, before disease was contracted or de-

tected, and compare these with the results of the women who have stayed healthy. Further X-ray, blood and bone density tests will, it is hoped, help to identify the women at greater risk.

Bumping or otherwise injuring the breasts does not cause cancer, which is a relief to know, says Ian Fentiman, a consultant surgeon at the ICRF unit at Guy's.

Cancer doctors have become much better at remembering that it is human beings they are treating, not a disease. Many of the "heroic" treatments, such as radical mastectomies, have been greatly modified, and much is now done to minimize the unpleasant or dangerous effects

## No rash claims, but 'exciting times'

of some drug and radiation therapies.

Developing more effective and gentle drug therapies is the brief of an ICRF unit in Edinburgh, which specializes in cancers, notably of the lung, breast and ovary, which are difficult to cure.

Such considerations certainly play a major part in treating children's cancer, which in its various forms affects around 1,200 youngsters in Britain a year, of whom more than half are now being cured.

A pioneering technique of cleansing bone marrow, which can be damaged by drugs or radiation, has been developed by Dr John Kemshead at the Institute of Child Health with ICRF support.

In cancer of the retina, for instance, radiotherapy treatment now leaves eyesight undamaged. And in bone cancer, amputation is no longer automatic and surgery nothing like as drastic as it was as recently as the 1970s.

Although the ICRF's main focus is on research, it acknowledges the importance of preventing cancer through information and education.

Probably everyone now knows, for instance, that most of Britain's 40,000 deaths a year from lung cancer could be avoided by not smoking cigarettes, but probably only a minority yet realize, for example, that excessive, inter-

mittent exposure of normally fair skin to sunshine can lead to the cancer called melanoma.

The fund financially supports National No Smoking Day. Its widely distributed leaflet, *Cancer — Cutting Your Risk*, gives simple guidance on basic preventive measures. There is a video, too.

The fund has also produced videos on cervical cancer, one for women at risk and another for family doctors. It has also founded a General Practice Research Unit to look at ways of helping doctors play their full part in cancer prevention.

At times, sceptics have questioned the immense effort being put into cancer research. The ICRF is careful not to make unwarranted claims or over-optimistic forecasts. Despite all the progress that has been made, there is little prospect of vanquishing the major cancers without much further long-term endeavour.

That has raised some concern about wasteful duplication of effort. But the Co-ordinating Committee on Cancer Research, to which the ICRF belongs, includes members from all Britain's major bodies in the field. There is a similar international organization.

There will be no "magic bullets" or dramatic breakthroughs. The work is laborious, painstaking, long and hard. But Sir Walter sees these as "exciting times" for cancer research, with greater promise of substantial advance than ever before.

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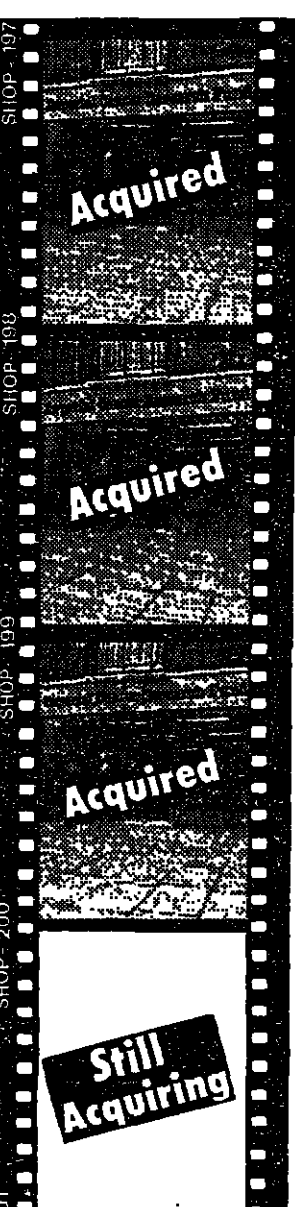
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## EDUCATIONAL

## UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Nottingham  
Chairs in Engineering

In anticipation of retirements at the end of the present Session the University invites applications for the following Chairs:

## Chair in Civil Engineering

The vacancy arises from the retirement of Professor P.S. Pell, the present Head of Department. The new incumbent will be expected to provide high quality leadership in research, teaching, and provision of services to industry in a field complementary to those covered by the other Professors in the Department. These are: Professor S. F. Brown (Highway Engineering), who will become Head of Department and Professor V. Ashkenazi (Engineering Surveying).

The Department wishes to maintain and further develop its high level of research in areas relevant to the needs of the construction industry, while continuing to improve undergraduate, postgraduate and continuing education courses. Ref No 1181.

## Hives Chair of Mechanical Engineering and Headship of Department

This Chair becomes vacant with the retirement of the present Head of Department, Professor G. B. Warburton. The new Professor will be expected to provide strong leadership in teaching, research and industrial liaison during the next decade when other key members of staff are also due to retire.

The successful applicant could have specialised in any field of mechanical engineering but is likely to have a blend of research, development, teaching and industrial experience appropriate to this prestigious endowed Chair. Ref No 1182.

## Cripps Professor of Materials Engineering and Headship of Department

This Chair falls vacant with the retirement of Professor J. S. Llewellyn Leach. The appointment comes at a time when the University is seeking to strengthen this subject area and the Faculty of Engineering is actively supporting new undergraduate courses in Engineering Materials, which relate to electronic engineering, mechanical design and manufacture and chemical processing. The Department's teaching and research have recently been reinforced by the incorporation of the Wolfson Institute of Interfacial Technology.

Candidates of high quality who can provide strong academic direction and leadership in teaching and research are sought for this challenging post. Ref No 1183.

Salary within the professorial range and the appointments will be effective from 1 September 1989.

Informal confidential enquiries may be made to the Dean of Engineering - Professor M. J. Owen on ext 2627.

Further particulars and application form, returnable not later than 31 October 1988, are available from the Personnel Officer, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD. (Tel: 0602 484848 ext 3355).

LEADERS IN ENGINEERING RESEARCH

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM MEDICAL SCHOOL  
and  
NOTTINGHAM HEALTH AUTHORITYSenior Lecturer in Clinical Psychology  
(Mental Handicap)

The newly established University Department of Mental Handicap wishes to recruit a Senior Lecturer in Clinical Psychology. This is in collaboration with the local Health Authority and especially with the District Psychology Services and is to be seen within the multidisciplinary concept of the Department. On the University side the appointee will be expected to participate in teaching and to undertake research. Within the Health Services he/she will develop and lead a team of Clinical Psychologists providing a service in the District to people with a Mental Handicap and their families and will have a position equivalent to that of a Top Grade Clinical Psychologist.

This is an excellent opportunity for an experienced Clinical Psychologist who wishes to continue the practice and application of Clinical Psychology in a service setting but who may also wish to engage in teaching and research in Mental Handicap.

Salary will be on the Senior Lecturer scale (£20,270 x 4 to £22,910 with three discretionary points up to £24,765). The appointment carries membership of the Universities Superannuation Scheme.

Interested persons are advised to contact Professor G. E. Roberts, Head of Department, Department of Mental Handicap, Floor E, South Block, University Hospital, Nottingham (0602 421421 Ext 4786) and Professor D. Small, District Clinical Psychologist, Community Unit, Memorial House, Standard Hill, Nottingham (0602 481800 Ext 331).

Application forms and further information from Mr R. J. Graham, Deputy Registrar and Secretary, Medical School, Queen's Medical Centre, Nottingham NG7 2UH, (0602 421421 Ext 3202) to whom completed applications should be returned by 15th October 1988.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD  
UNIVERSITY  
LECTURERSHIP IN  
COMPUTATION  
(in association with St. Catherine's and  
St. Hilda's Colleges)

Applications are invited for a university lecturership in Computation. This post has been created as a consequence of the Government initiative in Engineering and Technology to support the introduction of a new Honour School of Engineering and Computing Science, mounted jointly by the Department of Engineering Science and the Computing Laboratory. The successful candidate, if a woman, may be offered a tutorial fellowship by St. Hilda's College (the statutes of which provide that all fellows shall be women) and a lecturership by St. Catherine's College, or, if a man be appointed, a tutorial fellowship by St. Catherine's College and a lecturership by St. Hilda's College.

Further particulars may be obtained from Professor C.A.R. Hoare, F.R.S., Computing Laboratory, 8-11 Keble Road, Oxford OX1 3QD (Telephone Oxford (0865) 273838 or FAX (0865) 273839 or JANET: ST0Y@UK.AC.OXFORD.PRIG) to whom applications with a full curriculum vitae and summary of research interests (ten typed copies, or one from overseas applicants) should be sent by 28 October 1988, together with the names of three referees who have agreed to send their opinions without further request by the same date. (Separate application is not necessary for the associated college posts.)

The University is an equal opportunity employer.

UNIVERSITY OF  
EAST ANGLIA  
SCHOOL OF LAW  
Chair  
in Law

Applications are invited for a second Chair in Law. This is a newly-established post created in response to the University's recognition of the growing importance of legal study to a modern academic community. The successful applicant will be expected to provide academic leadership within the School of Law, to promote links and collaborative ventures with other subject areas in a university with an interdisciplinary orientation, and to foster and develop the relationship that exists between the School and the legal community in East Anglia. While no subject specialisation is attached to the Chair, it is expected that the appointee will complement the existing senior members of faculty.

The appointment will be at an appropriate level within the professional salary range.

Applications (five copies), giving full particulars of age, qualifications and experience, together with the names and addresses of three referees to whom reference may be made, should be lodged with the Registrar and Secretary, University of East Anglia, Norwich, NR4 7TJ, (tel: 0693 592208) from whom further particulars may be obtained, not later than 21 October 1988.

UEA is an equal opportunities employer

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL  
AND AFRICAN STUDIES  
University of London  
LECTURESHIP IN  
WEST AFRICAN  
LANGUAGES

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in West African Languages in the Department of Africa; knowledge of Yoruba is preferred but other West African languages with the exception of Hausa would be considered. It would be an advantage if the candidate had expertise in cultural areas such as literature, drama, music, material culture etc of the language area offered. Teaching at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels; research interests including other West African languages areas welcomed.

The appointment will date from 1 April 1989. It will be made on the Lecturer A scale (£23,260 rising by 9 increments to £14,500) or the Lecturer B scale (£15,105 rising by 6 increments to £19,310) depending on qualifications and experience. In addition London Allowance of £1,450 p.a. is payable and membership of the USS will be encouraged.

Further particulars and application forms are available from The Secretary, School of Oriental and African Studies, Malet Street, London, WC1E 7HP, to whom applications should be returned by 31 October 1988.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD IN  
ASSOCIATION WITH ST  
JOHN'S COLLEGE  
UNIVERSITY  
LECTURESHIP IN  
SOCIAL  
ANTHROPOLOGY

Applications are invited for the above post, tenable from 1 October 1988, stipend on the agreed scale £2865 to £20,815. The successful candidate may be offered a fellowship at St. John's College. Further particulars may be obtained from:

Miss J.M. Noon,  
Secretary,  
Board of the Faculty of  
Anthropology and Geography,  
c/o Oriental Institute,  
Pusey Lane,  
Oxford OX1 2LE  
(Telephone: 0865 278210)

to whom 10 copies of formal application (one only from overseas candidates), naming three referees, should be sent not later than 1 December 1988. An Equal Opportunity Employer.

UNIVERSITY OF  
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE  
CHAIR OF  
CHEMICAL  
ENGINEERING

Applications are invited from candidates with a proven record in research and teaching for the established Chair of Chemical Engineering in the Department of Chemical and Process Engineering. The post will be available from 1 October 1989. Preference will be given to candidates with research interests in biochemical or process engineering. The new professor will be expected to provide research leadership and to enhance the Department's contacts with industry.

Salary will be at an appropriate point on the Professorial salary range.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, 6 Kensington Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU, with whom applications (15 copies), giving the names and addresses of three referees, should be lodged not later than 21 October 1988. (Applicants from outside the UK May submit one copy only).

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The Registrar (Ref TMS), The HLT Group  
200 Greyhound Road, London W14 9RY

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE  
PREPARATORY SCHOOL  
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For further information and interviews please contact the School Secretary at:  
2, Arkwright Road, Hampstead,  
London NW3 6AD.  
Tel: 01-435 1916

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St. Andrew's Private Tutorial Centre is the longest established college of its kind in Cambridge. Students are required by individual or small group tuition for 'A' level, G.C.S.E., S.T.E.P. and Oxford Entrance Examinations. One term or full year retake courses are also offered. Approved accommodation is available for all students. For further information please write to or telephone The Secretary, St. Andrew's, 26 Free School Lane, Cambridge CB2 3QA. Telephone (0223) 66040/64652



Continued on next page

The Queen's University of Belfast  
DIRECTOR,  
LANGUAGE CENTRE  
Senior Lectureship

Applications are invited for the post of Director of the Language Centre, a fixed-term senior lectureship (five years, renewable by mutual consent) in the School of Modern and Medieval Languages tenable from 1 January 1989 or as soon as possible thereafter. The Director will be responsible for developing the work of the University's Audio Resources Centre to provide courses of varying length and standard to meet the needs of non-language students within the University, and of commercial, industrial and professional organisations in the Northern Ireland community. The successful candidate will have a good Honours degree in linguistics or modern languages and substantial experience of teaching and course design, together with a demonstrable record of administrative skills and the ability to negotiate at all levels.

Salary scale: £20,271 - £22,911 per annum with eligibility for USS.

Applications, including a full curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees, should be sent to the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: 5 October 1988.

LECTURESHIP  
IN FRENCH

Applications are invited for a lectureship in the Department of French tenable from 1 January 1989 or such other date as may be arranged. Applicants must have a special interest in the teaching of French language at an advanced level. Preference may be given to applicants with specialist qualifications and research interests in a major area of French language studies.

Appointment to the lectureship will be made, depending on age, qualifications and experience, at one of the first five points on the scale for Lecturers Grade A: £9,261, £9,867, £10,461, £11,070, £11,682, rising to £14,502 with eligibility for USS. The appointment will be subject to a period of probation of up to three years.

Assistance with relocation. Further particulars (please quote ref. 88/77) are available from the Personnel Officer, The Queen's University of Belfast, Northern Ireland, BT7 1NN. Closing date: 5 October 1988. The University is an Equal Opportunity employer.

UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX  
Directorship of the  
ESRC Data Archive

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the post of Director of the Economic and Social Research Council Data Archive from 1 January 1989 or such other date as may be arranged. The duties will include:

- management of this national resource, including direction of the Archive's staff of approximately 30;
  - commercial development of the Archive's expertise and facilities
  - active encouragement of the deposit and use of data in the Archive by social researchers within and beyond the academic research community.
- This is a full-time professional appointment and the successful candidate will hold a Chair in the most relevant University department.
- Applications (ten copies), including a curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees, should reach the Registrar (C/758/7), University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, CO4 3SQ, from whom further particulars may be obtained, by 7th October 1988.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS  
DEPARTMENT OF  
MECHANICAL  
ENGINEERING  
CHAIR OF  
MANUFACTURING  
ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for a new Chair of Manufacturing Engineering established in the Department of Mechanical Engineering. This new development enjoys UGC, DTI and industrial support and the post is tenable from a date to be agreed. The successful candidate will play a leading role in the development of new 3-year B.Eng and 4-year M.Eng schemes in Manufacturing Systems Engineering and in research in the general field of manufacturing within the Department of Mechanical Engineering. Further academic and technical posts will be established in support of this development in the period up to 1991/92. The salary will be within the professorial range.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University of Leeds LS2 9JT, quoting reference 88/56. Applications (two copies) giving details of age, qualifications and experience and the names of three referees should reach the Registrar not later than 28 October 1988. Applicants from overseas may apply in the first instance by cable, telex (556473 UNILDS G) or facsimile (0532 336017), naming three referees, preferably in the United Kingdom.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS  
Department of Applied  
Mathematical Studies  
School of MathematicsCHAIR OF  
APPLIED  
MATHEMATICS

Applications are invited for the Chair of Applied Mathematics, which fell vacant upon the appointment of Professor Crighton to the Chair of Applied Mathematics at Cambridge University. The Chair is tenable from 1 October 1988, or from a subsequent date to be agreed, and the salary will be within the professorial range (minimum £23,380).

Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University of Leeds, LS2 9JT, quoting reference 88/125. Applications (two copies) giving details of age, qualifications and experience and naming three referees, should reach the Registrar no later than 18 November 1988. Applicants from overseas may apply in the first instance by cable, telex (556473 UNILDS G) or Fax (Group 2/3) (0532) 336017, naming three referees, preferably in the United Kingdom.

UNIVERSITY OF  
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE  
CHAIR OF PHYSICAL  
CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for the Chair of Physical Chemistry in the Department of Chemistry tenable from 1 January 1989. Applicants should have a proven record of research achievement in the broad field of physical chemistry and preferably be able to strengthen the distinctive bio-medical research interests of the Department.

Salary will be at an appropriate point on the Professorial salary range.

Further particulars may be obtained from  
The Registrar,  
University of Newcastle Upon Tyne,  
6 Kensington Terrace,  
Newcastle Upon Tyne NE1 7RU  
with whom applications (15 copies), giving the names and addresses of three referees, should be lodged not later than 17 October 1988. (Applicants from outside the UK may submit one copy only.)

COMMITTEE OF VICE-CHANCELLORS  
AND PRINCIPALS OF THE UNIVERSITIES  
OF THE UNITED KINGDOM  
UNIVERSITIES STAFF DEVELOPMENT  
AND TRAINING UNIT

## DIRECTOR

Applications are invited for the new post of DIRECTOR of the Universities' Staff Development and Training Unit. The appointment will be three years in the first instance, from 1 January 1989.

The Unit has been established by the Committee of Vice-Chancellors. Principally on behalf of the universities of the United Kingdom. It will be sized at the University of Sheffield. Its purpose is to stimulate the training and development of all categories of university staff and, by so doing, enable the universities to make better use of the human and other resources available to them. The principal emphasis will be on the encouragement of staff to acquire new skills locally and regionally. The Unit will also act as a central focus for the dissemination of information and of training materials; organise some courses itself, and be involved in the organisation of courses by other bodies.

Initial funding for the Unit has been secured for three years from 1 January 1989, and it is envisaged that there will be five further posts, including secretarial support, in addition to the Director. The Director will participate in the filling of these posts.

Candidates will be expected to have experience of and commitment to staff development, preferably through service in an institution of higher education or a major industrial or public sector. Managerial and personal skills of a high order are essential and a willingness to travel extensively throughout the United Kingdom. The salary will be in the professorial range (minimum £23,380).

Further particulars may be obtained from the Principal Assistant Secretary, Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals, 29 Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9EZ, to whom applications should be submitted by 10 October 1988.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM  
VACANCIES FOR TWO  
LECTURESHIPS

The Department of Production Engineering and Production Management is broadly based and rapidly expanding. It teaches courses on Production Engineering and Production Management, Production and Operations Management, Advanced Manufacturing Systems and is a major contributor to the University's MBA programme. It has a strong and growing research school with an enviable reputation for providing results with industrial relevance.

Arising from new Teaching Company programmes, vacancies exist for temporary lecturers in:

- Lecturer in Production and Operations Management (3 year appointment) (ref 1186)
- Lecturer in Automation and Computing (2 year appointment) (ref 1187)

Further details and application forms, returnable not later than 21 October 1988, from the Personnel Office, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD (Tel 0602 484848 ext 3355).

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UNIVERSITY OF DUNDEE  
DEPARTMENT OF  
ACCOUNTANCY &  
BUSINESS FINANCE

Applications are invited for lectureships in one or more of the areas of Accountancy, Business Finance or Management Information Systems. The posts arise as part of a substantial expansion of the Department, including the launching of a new degree initiative in the area of Accountancy and Management Information Systems.

The Department is strongly committed to research and has a policy of only appointing candidates with a research commitment. The working environment of the Department is supportive of research and there are opportunities for successful applicants to join established research teams.

Applicants must have a good degree and relevant experience. A professional qualification would be an advantage but is not essential.

Salary will be on the non-clinical Lecturer Grade A/B scale (currently £2280 - £19310) depending on qualifications and experience.

Further Particulars from, and applications with C.V. (6 copies or, if posted overseas, one copy in a format suitable for photocopying) and the names and addresses of three referees to the Personnel Office, The University, Dundee, DD1 4HN. Applications may be faxed on 0882-201604. Please quote reference ES7/84/68/TT. Closing date: 30 September 1988. If you do not receive an acknowledgement of your application because of postal delays, please telephone the Personnel Office on 0882 23181 ext 4015.

University of Bristol  
CHAIR IN  
EDUCATION

Applications are invited for a Chair in Education. This is one of the two Chairs in the School of Education and becomes vacant on the appointment of Professor W.P. Robinson to the Chair of Social Psychology in the University.

Applications are invited from applicants with a good research record especially in the area of teacher education, or of teaching and learning in the classroom, or in a particular aspect of educational policy. An interest in education overseas or in Europe would be desirable. Suitably qualified applicants are invited to submit applications by 11 November 1988.

Further particulars of the appointment may be obtained from the Registrar and Secretary, University of Bristol, Senate House, Bristol BS8 1TH

## COURSES

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For further information please contact:  
The Registrar, St. Godric's College, London EC4A 3DF (Tel: 01-435 9831)  
St. Godric's College is a member of the British Association of Colleges of Education (BACE) and is a member of the Department of Education (DfE) Quality Standard Scheme.

## CHIROPODY AS A PROFESSION

The Institute has been training chiropodists since 1919 and operates a course of distance learning (course work) as well as full time training at its extensive school in Maidstone. The need for the qualified chiropodist is rising in the private sector due to continued demand and a shortage of qualified chiropodists. If you would like to know more about the very rewarding profession please write for our prospectus to:  
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Dept 171, The New Inn, Den Road, Maidstone, Kent ME14 4LA  
Tel: 0622 21100 (4 lines) or 2549



## EDUCATION

## Teachers go on test

The facts in the controversy over how to assess teaching standards are about to be tested in schools, but Douglas Broome asks whether even then testing will be fair

Quality control is about to enter schools in England and Wales as education authorities introduce a system of teacher appraisal. Most professions have long had a system for checking on the performance of their members. But in education, the idea has been plagued by controversy.

When the former Education Secretary, Sir Keith Joseph, announced his intention of setting up a system to appraise the performance of teachers the reaction from the teachers' unions was swift and angry.

The progress of national talks on the idea has been stormy, marked by union walk-outs and stagnation. But two years ago pilot projects were set up in six local authority areas and the revolution went underground. While the national wrangling continued, teachers, heads and local authority education officials started devising a system that would work.

The six projects are scheduled to be reported on next year and regular teacher appraisal should

become a fact of school life by the early 1990s.

The biggest problem is that teaching is not like other professions where peer-group review is established practice.

There is no professional body for teachers such as the Law Society or the General Medical Council. Teaching has tended to be dominated by those who spoke loudest and most often.

At present the profession is run by a consensus which is broadly soft-left in emphasis, even in Conservative-controlled authorities. For example, an increasing number of schools is opting for mixed-ability teaching, where pupils of all abilities study together.

Traditional teachers argue that you cannot help the bright and the least-able under such a system, but the idea is fashionable and many Tory authorities have embraced it.

University education departments vie with each other to produce the latest ideas.

At least one teachers' union leader called for a "moratorium on new ideas" to give the pro-



Children learn and are tested — but should teacher also face assessment?

fession a chance to consolidate those already adopted.

Yet throughout the country teaching styles vary widely from formal lessons with the teacher at the blackboard to round-table discussions, and pupils working outside the classroom on individual projects.

The closest thing teachers have to a "fount of wisdom" is Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Schools. Composed of former senior teachers, its pronouncements have tended to support the so-called progressive strain.

Yet many teachers who think of themselves as progressives find HMI too timid in its views, while those on the other wing are appalled at HMI's apparent endorsement of ideas like mixed-ability teaching.

Into this confusion comes the notion of teacher appraisal. Small wonder that questions were raised at the very start about just who would appraise whom and against which set of standards.

There has been progress towards definitions of these points, but beneath the confident pronouncements of the pilot project leaders, there remains a deep unease.

In a world where jargon rules, it is difficult for many teachers to make their voices heard above the clamour of anti-racist, anti-sexist, modular, mixed-ability teaching.

To suggest that teachers should be encouraged to teach in the style that enables them best to educate

children is a heresy to many educational thinkers who believe there is only one acceptable style. And it is the danger of a single style being imposed through appraisal that leads many teachers to fear the system.

Set against a background where teachers who speak out are often labelled either "elitist" or reactionary, the risks, to some, seem even greater.

Viewed from the other side of the fence the threats of uniformity to a traditionalist way of teaching seem equally real.

But in Somerset, one of the areas running a pilot project, there is confidence that the fears can be overcome. The county will today launch a new series of training videos in an attempt to calm the fears of teachers by telling them, in

## Student discounts

The Times has broken new ground by offering sixth-formers the chance to share in the most far-reaching student discount scheme ever launched. PRESSPASS will provide students on full-time courses anywhere in Britain with vouchers allowing immediate 50 per cent savings on the cover price of The Times at the point of purchase. For the first time in any student discount scheme, sixth-formers will be eligible to take part alongside students at universities, polytechnics and colleges. As well as a book of vouchers enabling students to buy The Times at half-price for a year, there will be other savings, which will take the value of the offer to more than £60. Full details of the scheme will appear in The Times and leaflets are being sent to institutions.

detail, what appraisal is all about. Although other pilot schemes have spawned videos, Somerset is the first to use the medium to tell school heads about how they will be appraised.

Jennifer Wisker, the Chief Education Officer, said: "Although the pilot project in Somerset is only half-way through its two-year life, it is already yielding positive returns."

"There is evidence of improved self-confidence for teachers, improved self-esteem, more openness and sharing among school staff, improved awareness of colleagues' practice, clearer focus on areas for improvement and a greater sense of accountability towards school colleagues."

"Most important of all is that children's learning should improve as a result — indeed that is central to the whole process."

Somerset has adopted the title "review and development" for its appraisal project from a desire to shake off the negative image of the concept and emphasize to teachers what the authority believes are its benefits.

Teachers are allocated a "reviewer", generally their head of department, who is trained in appraisal techniques.

After an initial meeting at which the aims of the process are spelled out, the teacher carries out what the county calls "self-review" while the reviewer collects information about their performance from colleagues and other sources.

The council emphasizes that the reviewer must use great "tact and sensitivity" for this stage. The teacher is then observed in the classroom with a class of pupils.

The final, and most crucial stage is a discussion between the teachers and the reviewer who have to agree the wording of a final report.

The county emphasizes that its aim is entirely positive. The review process should produce opportunities for teachers to develop their careers and not nit-pick about faults.

The problem for Somerset, and shortly for every education authority in the country, is going to be convincing teachers that the promise can be delivered.

## PREP &amp; PUBLIC SCHOOLS

## THE KING'S SCHOOL, CANTERBURY

Scholarship & Entrance Examinations for entry in September 1989.

Academic and Art Scholarships for boys under 14 on 1 June 1989. Closing date for applications: 18 April 1989. Date of Examination 9-11 May 1989.

Music Scholarships for boys under 14 on 1 June 1989. Closing date for application: 1st February 1989. Date of Examination: 20-21 February 1989.

The School takes 60 Sixth Form entrants each year. The Entrance Examination (which is for both boys and girls) is used to award academic scholarships. Closing date for application 22 October 1988. Date of examination: 5 November 1988. Interviews for selected candidates: 17, 18, 19 November 1988.

Music Scholarship for Sixth Form Entrants: 19 November 1988.

Scholarships are awarded to both day and boarding pupils. Merit is the primary consideration but need may also be considered. The value of the Scholarships ranges from one quarter up to the whole of the annual fee in every year. Those who gain academic scholarships are King's Scholars and members of the Cathedral Foundation.

Application forms and a school prospectus are available from the Headmaster's Secretary, The King's School, Canterbury CT1 2ES (Telephone 0227 475501).

## COBHAM HALL Cobham, Kent DA12 3BL Westwood Educational Trust Ltd

Applications are invited from Graduates of wide experience for the post of

## HEAD

at this girls' Boarding School, founded 1962. At present there are approximately 280 boarders and 30 day girls. The post will fall vacant at the commencement of the Autumn Term 1989.

Requests for details of the post and application forms should be sent to the Clerk to the Governors of the School, to whom applications should be returned by Friday, 14th October 1988.

Tel. Shorne (047482) 3371.

## ST. LAWRENCE COLLEGE in THANET

Ramsgate, Kent. CT11 7AE.

HMC, ISIS, Church of England Foundation. Co-ed. Boarding and Day.

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Extensive facilities on 160 acre estate.

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## SIXTH FORM SCHOLARSHIPS and PLACES EXAMINATION - 22nd and 23rd November 1988. for September 1989 Entry.

Details from Headmaster's Secretary, (0843) 592680.

FAX: (0843) 594354.

## BRADFIELD COLLEGE SIXTH FORM GIRLS

A new Girls' Boarding House is to open in September 1989.

## Open Days:

Saturday 15th October & 5th November

## Entry Interviews:

Saturday 19th November & 3rd December

All details from:

The Head Master's Secretary, Bradfield College, Reading, Berkshire RG7 6AR.

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## THE TIMES AT THE OLYMPICS

## Inner calm at the eye of the Flo-Jo storm



Griffith-Joyner: studied stillness

From Simon Barnes

The Flo-Jo Show has begun. In fact, an American could be forgiven for believing that the 160 national teams are here at the Olympic Games to provide a background for Florence Griffith-Joyner: athlete and star. In reverse order, naturally.

Stardom is a strange commodity. It is not directly related to brilliance. Carl Lewis is brilliant; Griffith-Joyner is brilliant. But there is only one star.

Lewis has four Olympic gold medals, but nobody likes him. Griffith-Joyner has one Olympic silver medal, and she is adored. It is she, not Lewis, that has made the cover of *Newsweek*. Flo-Jo in one of her emerald green one-leg specials, thigh bared to the waist and turned towards the camera in a pose that reveals just a hint of cleavage. That is her running outfit. I don't know much about track and field, but I know what I like, America says.

Her Beamon-esque leap into stardom took 10 seconds and one sensational running outfit. Her time, 100 metres in 10.49 seconds, lowered the world record by 0.27 seconds, more or less what should have been next century's world record.

She has been in athletics for about 10 years, she is 28, and of pensionable age for a sprinter. By rights she should be gracefully concluding a good, but not quite first-class athletic career.

Instead, she has suddenly exploded into brilliance. This explosion, people whisper, can only be due to a quite massive amount of drugs. Griffith-Joyner explains that it is all down to massive amounts of hard work. Weights, 1,000 sit-ups a day, all that sort of thing. "I am training three or four times harder than before," she said. "I am just focused on winning the gold."

She is certainly focused on something. There is something

profoundly weird about her. She has a stillness, an inner quiet that you might expect in Lao-tzu, or someone under hypnosis. Or a lizard. Her movements are slow, she pauses before answering a question, she speaks with studied, overlaid gentleness of tone that reminds one of the Prime Minister.

She comes over as the most completely self-contained person you have ever met. "I'm not really a mystery," she said. "Sometimes I'm just by myself. I spend a lot of time thinking, maybe praying. Sometimes I'm just dreaming. Or maybe I don't want to share something."

She has a chance of three golds (100 metres, 200 metres, 4x100 metres relay) with the East Germans her main rivals. But don't talk to Griffith-Joyner about rivals. "My main competition is myself. I am just going to concentrate on myself. This is not hard to believe. I am my biggest rival."

She is coached by her husband,

Al Joyner, the triple jump gold medal winner in 1984. Wouldn't you know it, they recently appeared on a television programme called *The Newlyweds*, which is a serious pass-the-sick-bag situation. Joyner took over as her coach a couple of months ago, just after she broke the world record.

"Coaching never stops," she said. "At home we watch videos of training, racing. . . . One sees the family home as a kind of temple to the cult of Flo-Jo, with adoring Al as acolyte and priest in one. He seems a charming fellow, actually. I love it when she paints little palm trees on her nails," he said.

Griffith-Joyner has a taste for the *outré* and the exotic that and brilliance have been her secret. She works as hard on her appearance as on her running. "I am not trying to change anyone or be a role model. This is just something that is a part of me, something I bring on to the track."

So let us move on to the really

important bit: what will Flo-Jo be wearing at the Olympics? "I have to wear the Olympic outfit. It's a very cute short outfit. One has a hood, one does not. I'll probably alternate. I won't alter it. I won't be kicked off the team for that. . . . I won't take anything away. But I'll add to it." And as she spoke, she switched off her android stare, and smiled with pleasure.

"Sometimes kids come up to me and say, 'I want to be like you.' I say to them, don't say that. Say you want to be better than me. Always look a bit further, so you will be able to reach your dreams."

Griffith-Joyner comes across as icy, self-absorbed, self-obsessed, so turned in on herself that the rest of the world scarcely touches her, scarcely even exists for her. It is a quality from which champions are made. "Follow your dreams and stay cool."

## Officials offer an apology to Grayson

British gymnastics officials have apologized to Lisa Grayson, aged 15, for "building up her hopes" of being flown to the Olympics on Friday.

Grayson's chance of going to the Games appeared after Karen Kennedy, one of only three girl gymnasts Britain have in Seoul, injured an ankle in training.

Police found Grayson, of Redcar, Cleveland, in Devon, where she was on holiday with her parents. But she was unable to get to Heathrow airport in time for a flight to South Korea. Doctors said she could not take a later plane because it would not have given her enough time to recover from jet-lag.

The British team manager in Seoul, Alex Strachan, said: "While we appreciate all the private offers that have come in it would be unsafe medically to compete."

## Boxer sunk by breakfast

Eduard Prulidum, aged 23, a boxer from Vanuatu, flew for 18 hours across the Pacific, had a big breakfast and was disqualified from the Olympics for being too heavy.

"What a shame. I am very upset. This was the first time that Vanuatu had come to the Olympics," the Vanuatu team chief, Jean Tranut, said yesterday. "Our coach didn't take care and Eduard took breakfast before going to the bantam-weight weigh-in."

## Out of action

A note of political controversy was sounded in the wrestling competition yesterday when a Yemen Arab Republic competitor forfeited his match against an Israeli.

Abdullah Alizani, a wrestler in the 48kg Greco-Roman class, had been drawn against Dov Grobemann, of Israel, in the first round. When Alizani failed to turn up for the bout he was disqualified and an official of the International Amateur Wrestling Federation (IWA) said they would be asking the Yemen Arab Republic Olympic committee for a full explanation.

## Graf recovers

Steffi Graf hurt her left knee on Saturday while practising for the Olympic tennis tournament but said the injury was not serious and would not hamper her performance. The favourite for the gold medal needed treatment from the West German team masseur. "There's no need to worry, actually it's nothing," Graf said. "I'm certainly not in danger of me pulling out."

## Danish entry

Morten Christensen, of Denmark, ranked 30th in the world, has been named as the replacement for Boris Becker in the men's singles draw of the Olympic tennis tournament. Becker pulled out earlier in the week because of a foot injury.

## Appeal is well over £3m target

From John Goodbody

The British Olympic Association yesterday announced that it had had a record appeal for the Games.

George Nicholson, the appeal secretary, said that the total amount was already "well over the target" of £2 million, and more is still coming in. This is undoubtedly the most successful Olympic appeal of all time.

"We will put the surplus towards 1992. All the remaining money will be used for the games in Barcelona and Albertville," he said.

The BOA, who has used the proceeds to send 760 officials, competitors and their equipment to the winter and summer Games in Calgary and Seoul, is "tremendously heartened" by the response from companies and individuals. The target of the appeal has risen from £9,046 in 1936 to £336,301 in 1980 and finally to its present figure.

The representative body has to remain financially independent of the Government because otherwise it would be forced to submit to pressure similar to that Mrs Thatcher tried to exert in 1980 when the Prime Minister wanted Britain to boycott the Moscow Olympics.

The appeal for £2 million was launched by the Princess Royal last October with a further £1 million planned to be raised from company sponsorship. About 100 leaders in industry were recruited to approach personal contacts in business for financial support while regional fund-raising groups were appointed. These were often supported by Barclays Bank using the experienced time of their regional personnel and also by Grant Thornton, the chartered accountants.

Among the most successful operations which were separate from Minet's £1.5 million to aid the preparation of competitors were:

- £27,500 raised from British industry in an effort led by John Quinton, chairman of Barclays Bank.
- £238,762 was helped to be raised by Grant Thornton.
- £62,000 by the 3M company in a gala at the Albert Hall.
- £300,000 already raised by the Metabix "Adoptasport" scheme.
- £70,000 minimum from the Liverpool area.
- £100,000 from Cambridgeshire, more than any other region in terms of population size.
- Scotland and Manchester have been particularly successful but figures have yet to be finalised.

## ATHLETICS

## Johnson could trip over his words in rivalry with Lewis

From Pat Butcher, Athletics Correspondent



The only things that stand between Ben Johnson and an Olympic gold medal next Saturday are the injury which provoked three months off racing this summer, and the Press conference that Johnson held here yesterday. The injury speaks for itself, but the Press conference was, as the Americans say, something else.

Time was when Johnson did not have to talk a good race. He just ran it and won. Like last year, when he set the world record of 9.83sec in winning the 100 metres world title.

Time was when Johnson hardly talked at all, a word or two, and a sort of derision being the standard response to questions about his great rival, Carl Lewis. Johnson's speech impediment did not help matters. But he must be worried. For he was positively garrulous yesterday, and even made a reasonable job of concealing his contempt for Lewis.

The defeat by Lewis in

Zurich, which ended Johnson's run of five victories over the Olympic champion since Los Angeles was, the Canadian said: "Because I was tired after my race in Sestriere (the week before), and we came down from altitude too late."

"Also my start was very bad. I guarantee this time, no one is going to beat me out of the blocks. I want to win that Olympic gold medal. He [Lewis] could beat me a thousand times, but as long as I win this one, it wouldn't matter."

"I feel exactly as I felt before Rome last year. I won't guarantee a time. But Carl Lewis has got to run my race, he's got to come and catch me. This is the ultimate moment of my life. I'm in my prime. I haven't run my best race yet. When I'm at my best, no one can beat me."

That last remark begs the question. Johnson missed three months training after pulling a hamstring in Tokyo at the start of the season. He went back to weight training to compensate, and put on

three kilograms, which he has lost since Zurich.

He ran 9.90sec wind-assisted in the Canadian Championships in early August, won well at altitude in Sestriere, 9.98sec at altitude, which also helped sprinting, then lost to Lewis and Calvin Smith, then again to Smith at Cologne, four days after Zurich which sent him scurrying back to Toronto, where he and his mother live.

His father stayed on in Jamaica when the rest of the family emigrated to Canada 15 years ago, when Johnson was 10. And there was some concern about Johnson's father after Hurricane Gilbert has passed that way. But, Johnson said: "Even though the phone lines are down, I figure I would have heard by now if anything was wrong."

Johnson himself has given a passable imitation of a hurricane on the track before now. Yet what he heard yesterday implied that there was something wrong. The full extent of the damage will be known next Saturday.

## Puzzling out the injuries

From Pat Butcher

Steve Cram and Fatima Whitbread trained without any problems yesterday, according to the British athletics administrators. Which means that nobody is any the wiser. For these are the same people who reported last week that Tessa Sanderson was about to start training, when she appeared an hour later, hobbling on crutches.

Sanderson, the Olympic javelin champion is now apparently walking freely, but her chances of a successful defence must be severely restricted. While Whitbread is still receiving daily treatment for her strained right, throwing shoulder.

But, with similar injuries prior to championships in the last two seasons, when she won handsomely, Whitbread must still be co-favourite with Petra Felke, the East German world record holder in the 10,000.

Cram is reportedly now training twice a day, but Derek Redmond has had a recurrence of the tendonitis which has marred much of his season.

On the international front, the absence of Martti Vainio has drawn almost as much attention as the fact that Finland has no representative in the 5,000, 10,000 metres, steeplechase or marathon.

For a nation which took all three medals in these events on several occasions, albeit 50 years or more ago, but more recently had multiple champions like Lasse Viren, this is nothing short of a disaster, commensurate with the Soviet Union marching in after 40 years of successfully keeping the bear at bay.

Vainio ranks as possibly the most infamous Olympian, being disqualified for drugs in Los Angeles just as he was about to take the track for the 5,000 metres, having won a silver medal in the 10,000.

Mike McLeod was moved up

one place from bronze position. But, as he remarked two days ago: "I feel I won the gold really, one [Alberto Tomba, the winner] admitted blood doping, the other [Vainio] was on drugs."

McLeod, aged 36, the oldest British competitor here, runs the 10,000 metres again, with the favourite, Eamon Martin, and Steve Binns. And even if McLeod harbours few illusions about doing as well again, there is one arena, in which Cram regularly bows to his Tyneside colleagues, and fellow silver medal winner.

McLeod has won the Christmas time 10 kilometre race 13 times in succession, against such luminaries as Brendan Foster in the past, through to Cram presently.

Cram is on record as saying that his biggest ambition in running Olympic Games was to be to beat McLeod at Saltwell.

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## FOOTBALL

## South Korea provide an opening surprise



Australia, the United States and South Korea produced the outstanding performances in the opening matches in the Olympic football tournament.

Australia beat Yugoslavia, the bronze medal winners in 1984, in group D, suggesting that their success in the Australian Gold Cup this summer was no fluke. The United States nearly beat Argentina, after taking the lead through the substitute, Windischmann. The Argentinians, weakened by the absence of seven players whose clubs would not release them, equalized in the 83rd minute with a penalty by Moreno and salvaged a draw.

The goalless draw achieved by the United States was one of the favourites for the gold medal, the Soviet Union, was perhaps the most surprising performance of all. Khariar was forced to produce a series of saves in the Soviet goal as the Koreans impressed with their speed and passing.

Three of the other favoured teams, Italy, West Germany and Brazil, encountered fewer difficulties. Italy beat Germany, 5-2, having scored four times before half-time. West Germany had little difficulty beating China, 3-0, and Brazil recovered from an indifferent start to beat Nigeria, 4-0.

Two players were sent off in the drawn match between Sweden and Tunisia. Thern, scorer of one of Sweden's goals, was expelled for spitting at an opponent, and Limam, of Tunisia, went over a tackle on Vaantovara. Zambia and Iraq drew their group B match with less incident.

Some IOC members, includ-

ing Willi Daume, chief of the eligibility commission, have demanded that all professional football players should be allowed to play in keeping with IOC efforts to gain more leading names for the Olympics.

But Joao Havelange, the president of FIFA, who chaired his group's gathering, "sees no possibility for compromise" on the age limit, according to a spokesman. "If the IOC does not agree, then maybe we're heading towards a withdrawal."

Italy, the champions, fielded the same squad that won at the world championship in Austria last year, but faded at the end and were pushed into fifth place by France.

The United States, riding "revolutionary" bikes with handlebars pointing forward and upward, were fastest among the early starters, but could not match the speed of the Europeans and finished tenth in 2hr 02min 35sec.

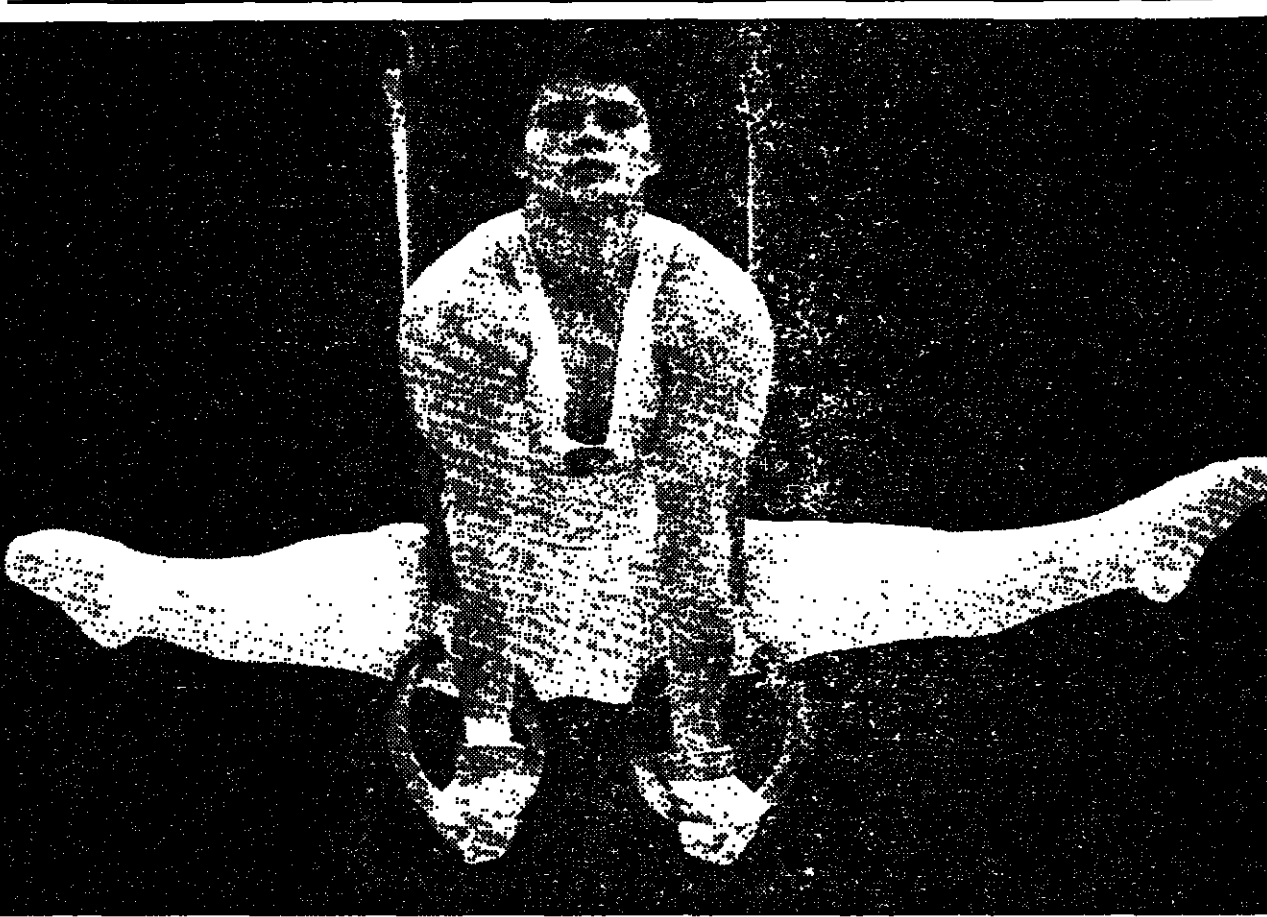
Spain, who had completed a set of medals for his family, Gustav, his father, won a bronze in the Melbourne in 1956 and the silver four years later in the individual road race at Rome. "I am pleased to have completed the family collection," he said.

The Poles, who were trying to close a 30-second gap in the final 25km, finished seven seconds adrift of the East Germans, the silver medal winners in 1980 and world champions the following year, who set out strongly and were never headed. Sweden took the bronze.

Phil Bateman, of Bradford, Ben Luckwell, of Bristol, Harry Lodge of Salisbury, and David Spencer, of Long Eaton, clocked 2hr 30min 7.8sec behind Ireland's four-man squad of John McQuaid, Phil Cassidy, Cormac McCann and Stephen Spratt in 2hr 30min 7.8sec.

Italy, the champions, fielded the same squad that won at the world championship in Austria last year, but faded at the end and were pushed into fifth place by France.

## GYMNASTICS: ARTEMOV LEADS SOVIET SWEEP OF TOP THREE LEADING PLACES



Bionic man: Bilozherchev, who had his shin broken in 44 places, shows the control on rings that left him second yesterday

## Bilozherchev triumph of surgery

From John Goodbody

The phalange of superb Soviet Union competitor brought a familiar ring of domination to the men's team competition. The Soviets have a 2.15 points lead after the compulsory exercises with Japan third.

Until Vladimir Artemov produced the first 10 of the tournament with his display on the parallel bars, the leading Soviet competitor was Dmitri Bilozherchev. A world champion aged 16, he missed Los Angeles because of the boycott and in 1985 he was involved in a car crash after a party.

He is not the first outstanding Soviet sportsman to have sunk into trouble through drink when in strict training but his fate was

worse than most. His vehicle smashed into a lamp post and his leg was so badly injured that one section of his shin broke into 44 pieces. Amputation was considered.

His sports career, certainly his international career, seemed finished. He underwent three operations as surgeons painstakingly rebuilt the leg. Determination did the rest as he then regained his world title last year.

Yesterday, he skipped around the hall as if the accident had never occurred. Aleksandrov, his coach, says he tried and failed, to keep the gymnast away from people who liked to bet on world champions a large number of drinks and back in an imaginary friendship. "Now we do not have to explain anything. He understands himself. But he paid dearly for it."

Bilozherchev, often more than a stone heavier than his rivals, is

remarkably chunky for a gymnast at just under 11st. Yet he uses his upper body strength with concentrated control all ways steady and smooth. His dismounts may lack their old brio, yet he is only 0.05 points behind Artemov, the 1987 European champion in the individual competition.

Third is another Soviet, Valery Linkin: the first man to have completed a triple somersault both on the floor and vault. He will be able to display this feat in the optional exercises. Perhaps it will also enliven a crowd that yesterday was often the smallest and least enthusiastic that I have seen in the past six Olympic tournaments.

The Koreans prefer their sports to be regged like boxing, judo and taekwondo rather than the controlled precision of gymnastics.

The two main casualties were the Americans, who are twelfth,

and the Chinese, the last nation to beat the Soviet Union in the world championship in 1983. They are fourth.

Some of their competitors were all over the place. Li Ning, once immaculate, was particularly awry, catching his foot in the wire while dismounting from the ring, falling on his back from the vault and falling with a handstand on the parallel bars. It was vexing for a man who in Los Angeles garnered three gold, two silver and one bronze medal and began, aged five, when he dragged the cotton-padded quilt from his bed to do somersaults and handstands on the floor.

Terry Bartlett and Andrew Morris, of Britain, were competent. Bartlett after a careful start was shaky on his favourite exercise, the high bar landing untidily. He is 65th overall and Morris 83rd.

## CYCLING

## Schur adds gold to family set



East Germany took the gold medal in the 100km team time trial over the Tongiro road course in 1 hr 7min 52sec.

57min 47sec and Maik Landsmann, team member, said: "It was a big advantage to start behind Italy and France." Britain finished twentieth.

"We knew they had prepared very carefully for these Games," Landsmann said. "It was a great boost for us when we were given a time check halfway through and found we were up on both teams."

There was added joy for Jan Schur, whose gold completed a set of medals for his family. Gustav, his father, won a bronze in the Melbourne in 1956 and the silver four years later in the individual road race at Rome. "I am pleased to have completed the family collection," he said.

The Poles, who were trying to close a 30-second gap in the final 25km, finished seven seconds adrift of the East Germans, the silver medal winners in 1980 and world champions the following year, who set out strongly and were never headed. Sweden took the bronze.

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## HOCKEY

## Australia head main rivals

From Sydney Friskin



The theory that there are no easy rides was disproved when Australia, the Netherlands and Pakistan ran up tall scores against moderate opposition in Group A yesterday to split those challenging for semi-final berths and those likely to fill the minor placings.

The Netherlands and Pakistan can yet rekindle the flames of interest but Kenya's hopes have probably been extinguished.

Pakistan, the champions, with four players either injured or recovering their composure, beat Spain 5-1 after conceding an early goal scored by Peon. Spain clung precariously to their lead until the interval after which two brilliant goals by Qamar Ibrahim and Zahid Sharif inspired Pakistan to score further goals through Zahid Sharif, Qamar Ibrahim and Aqil Sheikh with Spain's defence torn apart.

The Netherlands overran Argentina to also win 5-1. There was some resistance by Argentina when Geneyro replied to Bovelander's goal from a short corner. But the Dutch scored and gained control and another goal fiercely struck by Bovelander was followed by goals from Parlevliet, van den Honert and Marc Delissen.

Australia, the World Cup holders, gathered their riches from Kenya when they defeated 7-1 with Birmingham converting two penalty strokes and Wansborough, Hager (3) and Batch adding to the score. Sanjivan Goyal scored the only goal for Kenya, cutting the lead to 5-1.

India, who were expected to do great things after winning the invitation tournament in Nairobi, never found their touch and lost 1-0 to the Soviet Union in the fifth minute with a rising shot. The experience of finishing

## WEIGHTLIFTING

## Marinov sets first records



Seoul (Reuters) - Sevdalin Marinov, of Bulgaria, set the first two world records in the Games when he beat the world champion, He Zhuoqing, of China, for the flyweight gold medal yesterday.

The defending champion, the United States, best Spain, the 1984 silver medal winners, 97-53. The Central African Republic, playing their first Olympic match, beat South Korea, 73-70, after leading 47-30.

A last-second three-point shot by the Koreans, Kim Hyeon-jun, bounced off the rim of the basket. The Africans celebrated on court for five minutes, hugging each other and wrapping themselves in the national flag.

In the opening game of group A, Australia beat Puerto Rico 87-77. Australia led by 14 points at half-time.

## BASKETBALL

## Soviet Union fall short



Seoul (Reuters) - Yugoslavia bested the Soviet Union, 92-79, in a match between prospective medal winners in the men's competition yesterday.

The defending champions, the United States, best Spain, the 1984 silver medal winners, 97-53. The Central African Republic, playing their first Olympic match, beat South Korea, 73-70, after leading 47-30.

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## VOLLEYBALL

## Favoured pair start well



Seoul (AFP) - The United States, the defending champions, recovered from a poor start and the Soviet Union, won comfortably as they opened their campaigns in the men's Olympic competition yesterday.

The US squad, including four players who played in the last Olympic tournament, overcame a 6-10 deficit early in the first set to beat Japan, 15-13, 15-2, 15-2.

In group A, the Soviet Union, the European title-holders and three-time Olympic champions, overcame Bulgaria, the runners-up in 1980, 15-7, 15-9, 15-6.

Earlier The Netherlands had caused a surprise by beating France in the first match of the competition. The Dutch won, 10-13, 5-15, 15-12, 17-15, 15-4.

In other matches, Sweden beat South Korea, and Argentina beat Tunisia.

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## THE TIMES AT THE OLYMPICS

## Moorhouse reverses uphill trend with his waiting game

From Steven Downes

Adrian Moorhouse could be more considered about the way he chooses to swim his races. His favourite tactic of waiting until the last 50 metres before launching himself into a sprint to the finish can be hard on his colleagues and on spectators. The tactic serves him well, though, as it did yesterday when he was the fastest qualifier for the final of the 100 metres breaststroke.

The odds against Moorhouse becoming Britain's first gold medal winner of the Games must have shortened considerably after he won the eighth and final heat in 62.19 seconds, the performance of a man who is lacking nothing in confidence.

Swimming against Dmitri Volkov, the Russian who was ranked third in the world this year, Moorhouse swam a cool-headed race. After a poor start, he gave up nearly a second's lead in the first length as both Volkov and Karolyi Butcher beat him to the turn. But there were no awards for half-way leaders.

## Last-dive pressure divides the spoils

From Steven Downes

It may be three decades since the Korean War ended, but yesterday the Americans and the Chinese again divided the spoils between them.

It was Yanzhen Xu who won the first gold of the aquatic events, the women's 10-metre highboard diving, after a long and close struggle against Michelle Mitchell, at 26 some nine years Xu's senior, and a veteran of the Los Angeles Games, where she won the silver medal.

Mitchell's father came to Seoul, the first time he has returned since his war service, to see his daughter go one better. Despite Mitchell leading at half way from Xu and her colleague Xiaodan Chen, aged 14, who had topped the rankings in the preliminaries, she could not maintain her advantage.

Mitchell slipped to third place with one dive to go as Chen went for a series of four difficult dives with high twists.

Driving after Xu, Mitchell

knew she had to get more than 70 points from her final 3½ somersault. "I thought I could do it, I managed that score in the trials," she said.

"But the platform was a little slippery, and I went off too far back and didn't spin quickly enough, so I was a little off vertical on entry." A 60.75 point score left her 8.25 points short of Xu, with Chen the last to dive.

Faced with a backward 3½ somersault, which earns the high 3.3 degree of difficulty score, Chen succumbed to the pressure, producing the nearest thing to a belly flop that these graceful flyers ever perform. Her medal position turned to fifth place.

The beneficiary of Chen's misfortune was Wendy Lim Williams, the second American, who, after a slow start, took the bronze medal.

Carolyn Roscoe, of Britain, had been eliminated in the preliminaries on Saturday, her score of 32.35 giving her eighteenth place.

squad will have getting through the heats tomorrow, let alone matching the bronze medal achievement of the team four years ago.

The team for the relay is now resolved. Despite achieving a personal best in the fifth heat, Mike Green was, perhaps, a little too languid over the first three lengths to do himself justice. When Paul Easter and Jonathan Broughton hit the water in their swim-off to decide the final place in the relay team, they knew they had to beat Imin 53.03sec.

Broughton, a last-minute call-up to the squad, did so comfortably with 1:52.57, after Easter had matched him over the opening 100 metres. Easter's long illness, however, followed by missed training due to a chest injury, perhaps left him short of conditioning, as he tied up over the third length to finish in 1:54.36.

Tracey Atkin, likewise, struggled badly in the closing stages of the 400 metres medley, where Suki Broughton's 4:54.66 was a lifetime best which still left her without a swim today.

Both women from Wigan, Annabelle Cripps and June Croft, had better than ordinary swims in the 100 metres freestyle. Cripps displaying her frustration by storming away from the pool, though that was nothing compared to the fit of pique which overcame Ron Dekker, of The Netherlands, after a swim-off in the 100 metres breaststroke.

Dekker's heat time of 63.08 seconds had been matched by Tamas Debnor, of Hungary, and, as the joint eighth-fastest qualifiers, one had to be eliminated. When Debnor won the race Dekker hauled himself from the water in disgust and buried his kit basket into the diving pool, to the amusement of the Korean officials.

The overall view suggested by the first day's heats, though, is that no one country will dominate events in the pool as the power becomes more widespread. The finals contested in the early hours of this morning contained swimmers from 16 nations, including, notably, one Briton.

## When horses act like pigs

From Simon Barnes



Uneasy rider: Phelps making the most of a difficult partner



When Egypt head the modern pentathlon team event after the day, the Soviet Union, traditionally the top nation at this game, trying fourteenth, you begin to suspect that something has gone wrong somewhere.

The modern pentathlon is that rather absurdly poetic event, based on the romantic notion of the messenger who sets off on his horse.

When the horse is shot from under him, he fights his enemies with a sword, and a river, blasts a few more enemies to bits with his pistol on the other side, and finally runs triumphantly through his message.

After the first day you feel that most of the riders would have problems getting as far as the first set of enemies — but that, when the horse was shot from under them, they would start screaming.

I have seen some iffy horses in my time (and ridden more than a few of them, too) but there were some in this lot that would win the prize for doggedness at any time in English riding.

One stood on his hind legs four times. Many jumped so poorly they were guaranteed a dozen knocks a round. Some were just straightaway panned.

They were a mixture of German, Dutch and Italian animals and their standard varied wildly. Some were adequate, four, according to the British team manager, Ron Bright, were reasonably good.

Modern pentathletes understand that the riding section of their event is a lottery and this is literally the case. Their mount is chosen by lot after 20 minutes of riding it they take it over a show-jumping course. Or try to.

It is a task that a specialist show jumper would find a mite tricky. With these riders and these horses it was worse. If the riders hadn't cared so much and tried so hard, it would have been funny.

Four riders scored nought with heartbreaking rounds. The Koreans, unused to equestrian events, must have thought it was all wonderful fun, with riders and poles checked about in all directions.

I hope they do not find it too disappointing when the real equestrian events come before them.

Britain, as it happens, didn't do so badly. The team is fourth place, with Dominik Mahony twelfth in the individual — for what that matters at this stage.

Richard Phelps rode a difficult horse well to be 29th, and Graham Brookhouse, drawn on a horse that had been a disaster for another rider, made a fine effort to finish 23rd and keep the team there or thereabouts.

But as a day of sport goes, it was a bit sorry to say this, but it comes down to the incompetence of the International Union of Modern Pentathlon. Bright said.

"I have told them so. They have not done what they should. They should have ensured that the horses were prepared and ready a year before the event. Most of them were not even here three months ago.

"We know the Koreans have no tradition in equestrianism and it was the union's job to make sure there were adequate horses for the athletes to ride. It is just so disheartening.

"Some of them have been preparing for this event for six years. They expect the riding to be something of a lottery — but not like this.

"The Russians have done desperately badly. They have had awful horses to ride — I feel very sorry for them." Egypt first, and a British coach feeling sorry for the Soviets — well, clearly something is not right somewhere.

● The next events in the modern pentathlon are the fencing today, the swimming tomorrow, the shooting on Wednesday and the cross-country on Thursday.

## SHOOTING

## Cooper shoots below her best

Irina Chilova, a Soviet sports instructor, won the air rifle event to become the first gold medal winner of the 1988 Olympic Games. Sarah Cooper, of Britain, performed well below her best and finished equal 33rd, after failing to reach the final. Silvia Sperber, of West Germany, took the silver medal.

Faring no better than Cooper, Paul Leatherdale, a London accountant, who won two gold medals at the Commonwealth Games, finished 34th in the women's free pistol event, as Sorin Babiu, of Romania, took the gold medal.

## TENNIS

## Edberg gets unlucky draw

Stefan Edberg, of Sweden, failed to advance beyond the first round of the tennis event, in his half of the draw and should face an easier start than his two main rivals.

Graf, the top seed, should meet Helena Sulova, of Czechoslovakia, the 10th seed, in the quarter-finals and the number four, Pam Shriver, of the United States, in the semi-finals. Chris Evert and Sabatini, the second and third seeds, are on course for a semi-final meeting.

## WEEKEND RESULTS FROM SEOUL

MacK (Ct); 4, H. Loomis (Fr); 5, G. Gilbert (US); 6, S. Sanchez (Sp); 7, A. Jerny (Sw); 8, A. Cheshkov (USSR); 9, D. Cahill (AUS); 10, J. Wiese (FR); 11, S. Agnew (UK); 12, A. Fitzgerald (AUS); 13, M. Jans (Arg); 14, J. Fitzgerald (AUS); 15, S. Zivonov (Ug); 16, L. Maltz (Sov); 17, S. Zivonov (Ug); 18, S. Zivonov (Ug); 19, S. Zivonov (Ug); 20, S. Zivonov (Ug); 21, S. Zivonov (Ug); 22, S. Zivonov (Ug); 23, S. Zivonov (Ug); 24, S. Zivonov (Ug); 25, S. Zivonov (Ug); 26, S. Zivonov (Ug); 27, S. Zivonov (Ug); 28, S. Zivonov (Ug); 29, S. Zivonov (Ug); 30, S. Zivonov (Ug); 31, S. Zivonov (Ug); 32, S. Zivonov (Ug); 33, S. Zivonov (Ug); 34, S. Zivonov (Ug); 35, S. Zivonov (Ug); 36, S. Zivonov (Ug); 37, S. Zivonov (Ug); 38, S. Zivonov (Ug); 39, S. Zivonov (Ug); 40, S. Zivonov (Ug); 41, S. Zivonov (Ug); 42, S. Zivonov (Ug); 43, S. Zivonov (Ug); 44, S. Zivonov (Ug); 45, S. Zivonov (Ug); 46, S. Zivonov (Ug); 47, S. Zivonov (Ug); 48, S. Zivonov (Ug); 49, S. Zivonov (Ug); 50, S. Zivonov (Ug); 51, S. 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